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REICH DISSOLUTION MAY RESULT FROM PRESENT DEADLOCK

France Favorable to Separatist
Movement—British Reticence
Depreciated—Debt Payments

Pride on All Sides Apparently
Preventing Settlement of
European Problem

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 9.—It is now being conveyed again to the British Government that there is not the smallest possibility of a settlement, unless first, Germany ceases its resistance in the Ruhr Valley, and second, that England indicates what it demands from France and Germany. These are two essential conditions of European peace, and it is difficult to understand why the British Government, instead of evading direct questions about debts, does not frankly submit the plan which the Christian Science Monitor representative has long known to exist.

It is perfectly simple, consisting merely in the renouncing of French payments and also of 23 per cent of the reparations due by Germany to England, provided proper provisions are made for the payment of annuities by Germany which will cover the amount England owes to America. Not even a French guarantee, although it is really largely the French debt absorbed, is asked if the total German debt comes within Germany's capacity.

As the French make a strong point of their ignorance of the British intentions, and ask, day by day, what England is prepared to do, it appears incomprehensible that nothing officially is known, and the question is always eluded.

British Advice to Germany

Wilhelm Cuno, the Chancellor, on the second point of cessation of resistance, flatly refuses, but the French believe, nevertheless, that a word from England would mean Germany's surrender. The Monitor representative has made careful inquiry, and from information of the most authoritative kind feels impelled to assert that the moment has come when it is the duty of the British Government to give the plain advice to Germany to end hostilities. The alternative to cessation, the result of continuance, should be seriously examined; the alternative to cessation is undoubtedly ruin for Germany, perhaps Europe. The French, on the contrary, will be forced gradually to change its policy and to aim at territorial compensations. The longer the present situation lasts, the more hopeless will it grow.

The question arises whether it is pride which prevents the word being spoken. There is pride on all sides. Germany is too proud to yield; England is too proud to abandon the anti-Ruhr policy; France is too proud to reduce its demands on Germany. But the French pride is most justified. Weakness now would mean the collapse of the whole reparations claims. Germany is in the wrong and Eng-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

ALLY OF DR. SUN DEFEATED, CHINESE CITIES ARE LOOTED

General Chen's Forces Retreat to Amoy—Régime of
Constitutionalist Leader May End Abruptly

AMOY, China, Aug. 9 (AP)—Admiral Yang's Peking fleet has withdrawn from Foochow for coal supplies. Fresh troops from transports conveyed by the fleet are unable to fight because they have had only four months of training.

The forces of Gen. Chen Chung-ming, supporting the Peking Government, defeated those of Gen. Chang Tse-ping, ally of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in battles yesterday at Chang-shaw and Shihma. Both cities were looted. The southern troops retired to Amoy. Thus far they have defended the port successfully against the northerners' attack by sea.

CANTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—It is believed that the régime of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, southern constitutional leader, is destined to be short-lived. Dr. Sun's Yunnanese troops have evacuated their positions on the north river and are proceeding toward the east river, where it has been learned.

Constitutionalist forces have been defeated at Samah on the East River, west of here. Northern (Peking) troops, which have been quartered at Namyung, are reported to be advancing on Chao-chow. Another body of northern troops started

from Namyung a few days ago for Wai-chow, about half way between Canton and Chao-chow, to reinforce General Chen Chung-ming in his defense of this city against Dr. Sun's forces.

Deadlock Over Railroad

Administration Arises

HARBIN, China, Aug. 9 (AP)—Consuls representing four powers still are custodians of the archives relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway, despite the threat of Gen. Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian dictator, to seize the records of the railway. They also filed with Gen. Chang Tso-lin's commissioner for foreign affairs individual written protests against the Manchurian chieftain's efforts to administer the Chinese eastern land office.

The Chinese and Russian directors of the railway are at a deadlock regarding its administration. While the former are contending that the foreign concession along the railway is inviolable under the Washington Conference agreements, the situation promises to assume a three-cornered aspect through the arrival of Karakhan, an envoy of the Soviet Government, designated to open negotiations with China.

MARION RECEIVES 'NEIGHBOR HARDING'

Thousands Throng Streets of
Home Town and View Body
—Simple Service Tomorrow

MARION, O., Aug. 9.—The body of the late President, Warren G. Harding, arrived here, his home town, today, accompanied by Mrs. Harding, state and county dignitaries, and intimate friends. Throngs greeted the train and witnessed the procession to the home of the late Chief Executive's father, Dr. George T. Harding, which was open to the public from 1 to 10 p.m.

The elaborate services yesterday in Washington were for Warren G. Harding, President of the United States. Tomorrow the services here will be for Warren G. Harding, citizen, the official reception committee and will be simple, in accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Harding. Only relatives and immediate friends will attend.

Military officials in charge of patrolling the roads leading into Marion said today from present indications more than 100,000 people will be here before nightfall.

No vehicular traffic was permitted on the city's streets except cars of the official reception committee and the military automobiles.

STEEL'S ORDERS DECREASE
NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The United States' Steel Corporation reports unfilled orders on July 31 of 5,910,763 tons, a decrease of 475,498 tons for the month.

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PHILIPPINES HELD BADLY DEVELOPED

Talk of Independence Declared
Premature—Capital Shies at
Island Investments

This is the second of a series of articles dealing with the Philippines, and America's responsibilities therein, prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Ralston Hayden of the University of Michigan. Professor Hayden, an authority on the Far East, recently has completed an exhaustive survey of social and political conditions in the Islands, and his articles cover the factors underlying the present unrest, which has manifested itself in the resignation of the native Cabinet and the clamor for removal of Gov-

ernor Leonard Wood.

By RALSTON HAYDEN, Ph. D.

MANILA, July 7.—A few days ago in Peking, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of the first Philippine Commission, now United States Minister to China, related to me the following story concerning the acquisition of the Philippines by the United States:

"One night, during the summer of 1898, I received a telegram from President McKinley, asking me to come to Washington at once. When I reported to the President in the White House, he told me that it had been decided that the Philippines should be retained by the United States, and asked me to be the president of a secret commission to go to the Islands and investigate conditions there. I thanked him for the honor of being asked to perform such a mission, but said that it would be impossible for me to leave Cornell at that time.

"Don't let that worry you," he replied. "I will arrange that with the trustees of the university." But, Mr. President, I said, "I don't want to leave Cornell for just six years. My work is not complete." "That can be arranged," McKinley replied. "You can go after a year." "Mr. President," I said, "there is a third reason why I cannot accept this honor. I do not believe that we should keep the Philippines." Neither do I," returned McKinley.

Then he went on to say that his first

feeling in the matter had been exactly the same as mine. "But we have destroyed the power of Spain in the Islands. If we abandon them they will become derelict and be a cause of war.

Whatever ultimate disposition we make of them, we must take the Philippines now. The treaty will give them to us."

At present 75 per cent of the wheat crop of western Canada and the United States is at present thrown on the market within three weeks after threshing has started, Mr. Sapiro said. The buyers profit immensely from the resultant slump in the price.

A committee of 17 will be formed here, composed of growers, bankers, representatives of the Provincial Government, the press, and grain buyers.

In an interview, Mr. Sapiro said:

First, we will have a pool in Alberta which will be a nonprofit, nonseparatist organization that cannot do anything

but sell wheat to the grain buyers.

Alberta, so far, has made the most

progress, a committee having been

organized which is already working on

various phases of organization on behalf of one man, one vote.

We will ask the growers to deliver their wheat to the association and sign a five or six-year contract. If farmers have items on their books agreeing not to pool the producer until his loan is paid, so that the farmer can tack mortgages on his crop. The association will grade the product and pool it by these grades.

Then it will sell, not on the Government grid, but to the grain buyers.

The association will control the flow

so as not to glut the market, and there

will be no dumping of wheat. It is my

opinion that half the wheat of Canada

can be handled this year through one

office of a centralized selling agency.

The proposal for a wheat pool seems

to come at an opportune time, for the

sittings of the Royal Grain Com-

mission has revealed such dishonest dealing

on the part of some of the grain

companies that the majority of grain

growers would gladly seize upon any

means of escape from present condi-

tions.

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Italy Eager to Resume Relations With Turk

By Special Cable

Rome, Aug. 9
As the Italian Parliament does not meet before November, and the Italian Government desires to resume normal diplomatic relations with Turkey without delay, it is expected that the treaty of the Allies at Lausanne will be ratified by royal decree. The treaty will come later before both houses of Parliament for approval.

After ratification the Italian High Commission at Constantinople will be recalled to Rome, and will be replaced by an Ambassador.

BRITAIN TO STAND BY BONAR LAW SCHEME IN REGARD TO DEBTS

Mr. Baldwin Willing, Conditionally, to Wipe Out Inter-

allied Indebtedness

By HUGH SPENDER
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The delay in the publication of the British communiqué to France and the other powers is due to the fact that the British Government desires to include the reply which it is sending this week to the latest French note with the other documents.

The apparently semi-official report which was sent out by the press agencies that the delay was due to the bulky character of the previous communication was so absurd that it led to the conclusion that the French section of the Cabinet were holding up the publication. The delay is now explained, and next week the public will have the full British case in its hands.

The Premier, Stanley Baldwin, and Marques Curzon, the Foreign Minister, were engaged with treasury experts at Downing Street yesterday in drawing up the last document in the series which is the reply to the questions the French Government has raised in its last note. These concern the amount Great Britain expects to receive from Germany and the proposal which it has in mind for the settlement of the interallied debts.

France will not abate its claims under the London ultimatum of May 19, 1921, unless, and in so far as it is released from its debt to Great Britain and America.

Mr. Baldwin cannot of course speak for America, but The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that he is prepared to stand by Mr. Bonar Law's scheme for wiping out the interallied debts if France will enter upon a discussion which will lead to a final settlement of the reparations question. This would mean he would be prepared to forego Great Britain's claim that the Allies be paid from the funds diverted from capital ships to the construction of cruisers.

This actually is what has happened in Japan. With capital ships greatly reduced in number, the fighting ships become the cruiser, and naval battleships are now built and being built for the Japanese Navy, attacking upon the construction of cruisers and submarines.

It is particularly in the matter of submarines that Japan is outdistancing the rest of the nations which have been engaged in the construction of capital ships, may be wholly outdistanced by the rest of the world in the future.

The French, however, are not so far advanced in the matter of capital ships as the rest of the world, and the French section of the Cabinet are concentrating upon the construction of cruisers and naval battleships.

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IDLENESS FOLLOWS
BRITISH STRIKES

Ten Thousand Added to Unemployed Last Week—Railway Crisis Approaches

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 9.—The number of British unemployed were increased by 10,000 last week, though the harvest has begun. Despite this growth in unemployment there is little sign, so far, of a settlement of the labor disputes which just now interfere with trade.

The London dock strikers, for example, who already have been out for six weeks, contrary to their labor leaders' advice, still hold up a material portion of the traffic of this important port. The river here is lined with unloaded vessels, and the quays of the great Surrey commercial docks are silent and deserted. The timber traffic, so essential for the restoration of much-needed building activities, is especially affected, only 900 tons of imported cargoes having been unloaded here last week, against 25,000 in the corresponding period last year.

In a British railway world also the outlook continues uncertain, as the meeting held yesterday—J. H. Thomas, presiding—to endeavor to settle a serious inter-craft union dispute concerning the application of one of the Industrial Court's awards to the shopmen of the Great Northern section of the London & Northeastern railway failed to effect its purpose, and a strike threat of the National Union of Railways therefore stands.

This matter is now being again reported to the Minister of Labor at whose instance yesterday's meeting took place. Thomas and Mr. Thomas very properly points out in a communiqué published today, it should be for the unions themselves to settle their own differences.

BRITAIN TO STAND BY
BONAR LAW SCHEME
IN REGARD TO DEBTS

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would in any event leave Great Britain to pay its debt to America for some time without any assistance.

As to the other questions, Great Britain is prepared to set up a commission for the examination of Germany's capacity to pay, in connection with the Reparations Commission. This would be a compromise on the German demand for an impartial commission, for the Reparations Commission would thus have a say in the matter.

Need of Speedy Settlement

Mr. Baldwin will again explain the importance of determining the amount which Germany should pay, so it may be given an immediate answer. The reply to France is likely to call attention again to the need of a speedy settlement of all the questions in dispute, so that the Allies may formulate a joint policy for dealing with reparations as quickly as possible, in view of the chaotic condition of German finance.

But it is feared that it will have little effect on Raymond Poincaré's determination to remain in the Ruhr until France is paid, and to demand the unconditional surrender of Germany. This, the Monitor representative is told, the British Government will not assent to, and the publication of the draft reply to Germany will make clear that it has never demanded the unconditional surrender. But a surrender on the assurance that France would greatly modify its Ruhr régime.

There is little hope that Lord Robert Cecil—in his interview with M. Poincaré will have been able to change the French determination to refuse any promise of concessions to Germany for its surrender of passive resistance. The Dardards are said to be still awaiting a separate reply to Germany, and it is reported that if the reply to the French note does not result in a change of French policy, there will be a great tussle in the Cabinet on this question next week.

German Chancellor Outlines

Reforms Proposed by Cabinet

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—In the strong reiteration of his policy of passive resistance, Wilhelm Cuno, the Chancellor has again pledged his Government to carry on the fight against the Franco-Belgian occupation of the Ruhr Valley.

The Chancellor delivered a striking address before the Reichstag last night pledging his Government not to surrender to Franco-Belgian aims, and he sounded what can only be regarded as a warning to the powers that in the reply to the German memorandum of June 7, it would be useless for them to counsel or demand of Germany the surrender of its resistance.

On this point Herr Cuno said:

"We must continue the peaceful passive resistance, free from all senseless acts of violence, free from all criminal outrages, which only have as their result violence and terror against the population of the occupied territory, and support by the utmost activity in the unoccupied territory those who have been exercising passive resistance on their own initiative.

Whether or not the path to negotiations is presently opened out, in any case we must do everything to help ourselves and furnish the world with proof of our good will."

The Chancellor sketched for the Reichstag the schemes for fiscal and financial reform which have been

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Green Corn picked today from our own farm

W.K. Hutchinson Co.

Markets

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hanging fire for eight months, and which were hastily put together last week when the mark began its senseless downward flight. The chief feature of these reform measures is the site that at last the owners of the wealth of Germany should be made to bear their part of the taxation burden.

In the event of these measures being carried out, it means the tax levy will be raised all along the line and there will be no escaping the heavy taxation, even by the industrialists and agriculturists.

The Chancellor's speech leaves the situation just where it was before. His address can only be regarded as the official pronouncement. There is no doubt if a middle way could be found which would be acceptable to the western powers as a basis for discussion, Germany would be quite willing, or at least could be induced, without recourse to punitive measures to accept it.

Coal Directors Enter Negotiations

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Aug. 9.—According to information obtained from a reliable source, certain directors of the state-owned mines in the Ruhr have entered into negotiations with the Franco-Belgian authorities concerning the delivery of coal on account of reparation.

They have gone to Berlin to discuss possible terms for collaboration.

Franco-Belgian circles see in these moves the symptoms of a weakening in the passive resistance.

LAKE GRAIN RATES
DEADLOCK GOES ONCanadian Officials Offer No
Loophole in Freight Act

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 9 (Special)—Declaring that they are powerless to sanction any modifications of the new Lake Freight Act, the federal authorities in Ottawa may invalidate an arrangement made at the conference between grain exporting interests, lake shippers and the Canadian Grain Board respecting the shipping deadlock on the Great Lakes which threatens to tie up the oceanward movement of Canada's grain crop this year.

The arrangement in question was to the effect that American shippers should be understood to have filed their tariffs when they had merely filed their contracts. This would overcome their objections to the tariff-fixing clause of the act.

It is believed, however, that if the agreement is annulled by the federal authorities, the possibility of a Canadian boat participation in the American movement will fade, and the threat of a congestion at the head of the lakes will continue to exist.

American boat owners refuse to comply with the tariff-fixing clause believing that it will make them subject to the control of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission.

Another phase of the deadlock concerns demurrage charges, shippers claiming the right to levy them as a protection against delay in unloading, and exporters claiming they place too great a burden on the trade.

It was suggested that these charges be incorporated in the shipping rates, in order to spread the expense over the whole season, but a final solution is still to be reached.

CHANGE IN TEACHING
LITERATURE URGED*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Emphasis in the teaching of English literature should be placed on the art of an author's work, rather than on the unimportant historical data of his life, said Prof. John Erskine of Columbia University, in an address advocating the reorganization of the English curriculum.

Problems in Africa

Africa supplanted Asia at the open conference on world problems under the direction of Philip H. Kerr at the Institute of Politics. That an African heaven upon earth could not be brought down by merely freeing every people on the continent from external domination or control was maintained by Mr. Kerr.

The great powers, each struggling for its bit of empire, cut Africa into a patchwork quilt with a different nation flying its flag over almost every patch, and in this division is to be found the root of much of the troubles of this continent, declared Mr. Kerr. He hazarded the prophecy that before the conclusion of this century the United States, instead of stepping out of world politics, will be assuming an ever larger leadership over the backward races of remote sections of the world. He added:

Two great forces lay back of Africa's partition.

In the first place, there were the struggles between the great western powers. Some of these struggles were nationalistic in character, that is to say, the struggle between the greatest powers for the control of natural resources, territory, or strategic points.

Some of them were struggles for human progress, between, for instance, liberalism and reaction, or between autocracy and democracy, as in the last war.

The consequence, until backward peoples has always been the same.

Their rights roughly have been pushed aside in order to make room for the political and military exigencies of their more powerful neighbors. You see the process in the history of the Indians in North America. You see

NAVY MAN WARNS
AMERICA LAGS IN
WARSHIP BUILDING

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the western coast of the United States, and returning again to Japan without touching a base.

M. Millerand and M. Poincaré

Canon Ernest Demnet, addressing the League last night on "France, Her Allies and Her Neighbors," outlined the relation of French politics to French foreign policy. In the course of his lecture he paid tribute both to the French President, M. Millerand, and the Premier, M. Poincaré. He said:

The present President, M. Millerand, is a lawyer, the only rival M. Poincaré has ever found in the Chamber. Both have over 10,000,000 francs. M. Millerand begins in politics as a Socialist, but a Socialist with a sense of responsibility, which gradually made him an exceptionally careful, while ardently patriotic, statesman, and enabled him to occupy the highest positions in the Republic at the most critical moments. In the same side with M. Poincaré, he would be just as open as the latter to any reasonable arrangement that might be suggested.

Speaking of post-war French politics Canon Demnet pointed out how the national bloc, a product of the war period, controls much of the action of the French Government, since it holds 379 out of 602 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. He declared:

A number of these deputies are new to the Chamber, and, consequently, have not yet got their experience. For some time they were inclined, and still are inclined, to follow the prime ministers, without much questioning their lead, averse to choosing chiefs of their own, timid of taxation in places where they ought not to be, and evidently influenced by the country vote. On the other hand, they are generally and patriotic. Their chief attention has mirrored that of their constituents. They are concentrated on the financial situation of France and on reparations, and have been slow in coming to a realization that any modifications might be made in the Treaty.

Opposed by Radicals

The Radical and the Socialist groups in the French Chamber are the ones that have got their experience. For some time they were inclined, and still are inclined, to follow the prime ministers, without much questioning their lead, averse to choosing chiefs of their own, timid of taxation in places where they ought not to be, and evidently influenced by the country vote. On the other hand, they are generally and patriotic. Their chief attention has mirrored that of their constituents. They are concentrated on the financial situation of France and on reparations, and have been slow in coming to a realization that any modifications might be made in the Treaty.

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The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Rome

Rome, July 20
THE Italian Cabinet has approved a decree which will shortly be made operative, prohibiting the publication of news of a "false or biased character calculated to hamper the action of the Royal Government in its diplomatic relations with foreign friendly powers, or to damage national credit either at home or abroad." The new regulation further prohibits the publication of "articles, comment, headlines or illustrations of such a nature as to excite class hatred or infringement of the law, or to affect the discipline of the public services or to favor the interest of foreigners against Italians." The decree has aroused great indignation among the constitutional press which describes it as a weapon in the hands of the Government to suppress the liberty of the press, to check all opposition and to put an end to criticism on the Fascist Government and Fascism in general.

This new press law is the first of the kind to be made in Italy since its union, for the existing Press Law dates back to 1848, and is therefore inadequate. The legal responsibility of newspapers and periodicals will henceforth fall on its actual director or one of its principal editors, who will be known to the Government. Should this law be transposed twice within one year by the same newspaper, the Prefect, who is the representative of the Central Government in the provinces, may suppress it altogether. It is strange that the Prefect and not the ordinary magistrate should be given such absolute power, especially as prefects are directly dependent on the Minister of the Interior, who can remove them at will. The new Press Law affects also indirectly, foreign journalists, as news dispatched to the foreign press is subject to a mild censorship.

A new type of airplane, claimed to be the smallest in the world, has just been tested in the Centocelle aviation camp, near Rome. The machine has a small engine of only three horsepower and has been aptly called the "motorcycle of the air." It has been invented by two Italian engineers, Signors Pagni and Martini, who were warmly congratulated for their success after the various evolutions which the baby plane made at an altitude of 3000 meters with surprising ease. The airplane has been named "Rondine" (Swallow), and the Italian Air Department has already adopted the model and ordered the construction of a small fleet of 100 baby planes.

Ugo Ojetti, a well-known Italian writer and art critic, has published an interesting article in the *Corriere della Sera* upon the ravages which have been made on Italy's natural beauties by industrial enterprise. Although a law was passed in June 1922 which protected "immovable objects, the preservation of which offered a notable public interest by reason of their natural beauty and of their particular relation to political and literary history," this law has been altogether unobserved. It is to be admitted that if all Italy's natural beauties were to be taken into consideration and left untouched no space would be left for factories and industries. On one point Signor Ojetti has placed particular stress. The waterfalls of Terni have already been turned to industrial uses and those of Tivoli would have met the same fate had it not been for the timely intervention of influential art lovers. Further, the pine woods of Ravenna and Viareggio have been ruthlessly cut down. The gardens of Rome have been diminished to such an extent that compared to other European capitals Rome gives less than one meter of open space for each inhabitant. This shows that Italy has entered into a new era and does not wish to be considered any longer a land "for poets and honeymoon couples" but it wants to take its place in European commerce. Signor Salandra, the former Prime Minister, is known to have said: "When the war is over Italy will have more factories and fewer hotels."

Philatelists will be pleased to learn that the Flume Government has decided to issue a new series of stamps, which will comprise 11 ordinary and two express letter stamps. Few states can claim so varied an issue of postage stamps in such a comparatively short time. In the 4½ years which have elapsed since the armistice, and especially from December, 1919, to April, 1922, all the important events which took place in that historic town are faithfully reproduced in the stamps which have been issued from time to time. A committee of Italian experts has published a new catalogue of Italian stamps, in which Flume occupies 70 pages. The new stamps are similar to the D'Anunzio's portrait series reproducing an ancient galley, a Roman arch, St. Vito, and a Corinthian column.

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The Week in Rome

Two express letter stamps bear a miniature reproduction of the port of Flume from a sixteenth century print.

Filippo Cremonesi, the high commissioner of Rome, has at last issued instructions for the preservation of grass and trees in the Villa Borghese. This measure has been taken at a most opportune moment for the park today offers a pitiable sight. In reality, its actual decline began when the Italian Government acquired the villa and presented it to the Rome municipality, which immediately changed its name to Villa Umberto I. However this name did not appeal to Romans, who persisted in calling it by its original name, Villa Borghese. When the garden was still in the possession of the Borghese family the public were free to drink from its numerous fountains and to enjoy its fruit and flowers, and were treated as guests of the noble house. However, since the public have become sole proprietors a thousand ravages have been committed. Many beautiful marble fountains and trees have been demolished to make room for sports grounds and race courses. Lately an industrial exhibition has been held there, which marred the gorgeous vista of tall trees extending as far as the eye can see. Former masters have striven to retain the Villa Borghese in its splendor as a park, but unavoidably they were compelled to make several concessions which have led to the present state of neglect. It is now hoped that under the new régime it will regain its beautiful scenery and quiet aspect.

The Italian Royal Academy of Fine Arts, under the presidency of the sculptor and politician, Professor Ferrari, has passed a resolution in favor of the completion of the Polish national monument to Chopin which is to be erected in Warsaw. A copy of this resolution has been handed to the Polish Minister in Rome to be transmitted to the Polish Government. Thirteen years ago the Polish sculptor, M. Szymonowski, won the competition for the design of a monument to Chopin and at the time the enthusiasm for his model was so great that the public cheered him openly in the streets. The monument represents Chopin seated at the foot of a tree listening to the music of the wind through the branches. Although the judges of the competition desired the casting of the model to be done in Warsaw, M. Szymonowski believed the work too difficult and delicate to be done anywhere except in Paris, so that when the war broke out, the model was half in Paris and the other half in Cracow, where it still remains. During the war the Polish sculptor came to Rome, where he still lives in great poverty amidst his numerous works of art which he is unable to cast into bronze. It is hoped that the resolution adopted by the Italian Royal

Academy will remind Poland of the importance attached to the erection of this monument to one of its greatest sons.

Among the first to subscribe a considerable part of the 200,000,000 lire which is the estimated cost of the Italian scheme for laying three submarine cables across the Atlantic and the Adriatic, is Sir E. A. Hambro, the well-known English banker, who has come to Rome for the purpose of introducing his effect to the Italian Government. It is interesting to recall that when Count Villa Giustiniani in 1851, was in need of funds to negotiate a loan for the readjustment of the finances of his country after the wars of independence, it was the house of Hambro which came to the help of the Kingdom of Piedmont. All other leading bankers of Europe were unwilling to lend the necessary money to the little State, in whose financial reconstruction they had no faith.

CONCORD ACADEMY
TO STAGE PAGEANT

CONCORD, Vt., Aug. 9 (Special)—Concord Academy, first normal school established in America, will celebrate its one hundredth anniversary of its founding on Aug. 14 and 15. The feature of the program will be the pageant, to be presented on both evenings out of doors, before a specially erected grandstand. It will depict the progress of education from earliest days. Three hundred persons will be in cast.

The general observance will open with a parade on the morning of Aug. 14. Addresses will be given on both days by educators and visiting officials, among them being Governor Redfield, Proctor of Vermont, Dr. William C. Bagley of Columbia University, Albert E. Winship, editor of the Journal of Education; William W. Stickney, former Governor of Vermont and president of the Vermont Historical Society.

BARON KRUPP LOSES
CASE IN FRENCH COURT

PARIS, Aug. 9 (P)—The Court of Cassation today rejected the appeal of Baron Krupp von Bohlen, head of the Krupp Plant at Essen, and the other directors of the Krupp Company, from the sentences imposed upon them by the French court-martial at Werdan, overruling the contention of the Germans' counsel that the offense was not committed in enemy territory.

Counsel for the Germans pleaded before the court, which is the highest French criminal court of appeals, that the Ruhr could not be construed as the enemy's country, and that, consequently, a French court-martial was not competent to try civilians for alleged offenses there.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Mornet, pleaded that on the contrary the occupation was a sequel of the war and consequently the French court-martial was perfectly competent.

WOMEN GIVE MORE THAN MEN,
PROPORTIONALLY, TO FAMILIES

(Continued from Page 1)

women, according to assertions of league officials.

The old argument that the man should receive higher wages because he must support a family is done away with, they contend, by statistics in the report which show that in each industry studied the contributions of the woman to family support were a larger proportion of their earnings than was the case with the men, that 60 per cent of single women support dependents, usually older persons, and that 54 per cent of the married women contributed to the support of the family.

Woman's Large Responsibility

"What married women there are in industry," the report points out, are exerting fully as much effort as their husbands, although because of their lower wages, with less result. The figures showing among single women a greater assumption of responsibility than among single men in relation to the size of the wage leave no doubt of the fact that a readjustment must be made in the attitude which would relegate women to a group of individuals with no economic relationship to others and with no importance to the family group, while men—single

well as married—are valued not only as individuals but as necessary economic factors in the maintenance of that fundamental social unit, the family."

The conclusion, a strong argument for an increased wage rate for the woman worker in industry, is as follows:

"Taking into consideration all the factors which condition the responsibility and contributions to the home, women in industry cannot be characterized as having little responsibility for the support of others as compared with that of men. The figures in this study indicate that when the economic and social significance of the single woman's earning power is understood, she should be accorded the recognition that she is a permanent economic factor in the maintenance of the family unit, and that as such, her earning power is of broad social significance.

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We have imported seventy-five percent of our own linens this year, assuring to our customers a substantial saving, as well as the very highest quality in every instance.

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It will pay to re-stock the linen closet right now.

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PHILIPPINES POORLY DEVELOPED;
INDEPENDENCE TALK PREMATURE

(Continued from Page 1)

Among the first to subscribe a considerable part of the 200,000,000 lire which is the estimated cost of the Italian scheme for laying three submarine cables across the Atlantic and the Adriatic, is Sir E. A. Hambro, the well-known English banker, who has come to Rome for the purpose of introducing his effect to the Italian Government. It is interesting to recall that when Count Villa Giustiniani in 1851, was in need of funds to negotiate a loan for the readjustment of the finances of his country after the wars of independence, it was the house of Hambro which came to the help of the Kingdom of Piedmont. All other leading bankers of Europe were unwilling to lend the necessary money to the little State, in whose financial reconstruction they had no faith.

Party System Undeveloped

Both elements in the population of the islands are seriously hampered by the intrusion of the independence question into every phase of life in the Philippines. This question has prevented the development of a normal party system in the islands. The same blighting effect is to be observed in the spheres of education, sanitation and business. It is in the field of economic development, however, that the greatest injury is being done to both Filipino and American interests by the independence movement of the future.

The statement may not ring pleasantly in either Filipino or American ears, but it is a matter of cold, hard fact that the Philippines is one of the most undeveloped countries in the world, in proportion to its population and natural resources. Despite its 25 years under the flag of a nation which likes to regard itself as being second to none when it comes to business, the Philippines is the most backward country in the Orient in practically every element of modern economic life. Its harbors, docks, railroads, banking facilities, available capital, industries, mines, agriculture, shipping, and almost every other part of its economic equipment are in a stage of development that can best be described as rudimentary.

I can recall, for instance, two occasions during recent months upon which a great Pacific liner was compelled to be outside the breakwater for hours because two other liners happened to be in port and were berthed at the only available docks. And after 25 years of American occupation, Manila is still without rail connections between its docks and its railway. The American who is proud of his country's material achievements in this possession is in for a severe jolt when he travels through Formosa, Korea and other territories.

With all of the economies that the present Government has been able to introduce, it is having difficulty in collecting taxes and in making its budget balance. The Philippine school system is headed straight for ruin unless appropriate funds for education are raised, increased—and even now only 36 per cent of the children of the islands are in school. The same situation prevails in most of the other services through which alone the Filipino people can attain the destiny which they so earnestly covet.

Problems of Independence

Some Filipinos declare that, should independence be granted, the Government could double taxes and the people would bear the increased burden without a murmur.

Those who are familiar with human nature the world over will greet this assertion with polite skepticism. Besides, unless the added taxes were laid with almost supernatural skill, the very economic needs above everything else would be throttled before it could start. And again, even were the national income doubled, it would not begin to meet the expenses of a completely independent Philippine republic.

Bearing these facts in thought, what would happen were the Philippines suddenly to be cut off by a tariff wall from the United States, which is the market for three-fourths of its products, and at the same time faced with a quadrupled budget? The probable answer is to be found in a good many places between the Rio Grande and the equator. It can be expressed in two words: debt, foreclosure. This situation is not the fault of the Filipinos. It is their

spent lavishly in the economic development of their distant possessions. The United States has expended scarcely a dollar in the development of the Philippines. American capital has never sought this field of investment.

Capital Shuns Philippines

Foreign capital has gone into these other colonies because it was fairly certain that they would remain colonies until the investment had paid out, and because favorable conditions were offered to large investors. Capital has avoided the Philippines because from 1898 until the present moment the future has been uncertain and because the Filipinos have definitely discouraged large investments in their country least the cause of independence should be endangered.

An American capitalist who has interests in the islands said recently in Manila that the only thing in the world more timid than \$1,000,000 is \$2,000,000. Until its future political status has been definitely determined, capital is going to remain too shy to enter the Philippines, and the Filipinos are going to do nothing to overcome the shyness.

What is such a policy? Immediate

and complete independence is ruled out, chiefly because it will be many years before an independent Philippines could either finance or defend itself. But would anything less be accepted? I have given some reasons for believing that it would be. Let the United States offer: (1) to recognize the Philippine republic in 1922 (after two more general elections) and to turn the islands over to it, with the exception of Corregidor, Cavite, Fort Santiago, and whatever other territory America might care to retain for military purposes; (2) to conclude with it a treaty providing for reciprocal free trade for 25 years and for American control over Philippine foreign relations, including loans, for that period of time; (3) to do these things, provided the constitution of the new republic shall be approved by the Congress of the United States before becoming effective, and that it shall contain a provision prohibiting its amendment within 25 years without the approval of the President of the United States.

Let a proposition based upon some such platform be presented to the representatives of the Filipinos in a

recent conference, and it would be accepted by them with as much haste as is compatible with Oriental dignity, or with more. Such an arrangement would give to the Philippines an opportunity to make complete independence economically and politically possible, should they continue to desire it. America owes them this opportunity. It would be to America's advantage to give it to them.

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problem. It is also America's problem, and, like every other problem involved in Philippine-American relations, it can be satisfactorily solved only by the co-operation of the two peoples.

In my opinion, the most important consideration in any change in the status of the Philippine Islands is that it should further the fundamental purpose for which the United States retained control over the Philippines in 1898. It is generally agreed that this purpose was to prepare the Filipinos for self-government. Such an end is strictly in accord with the best interests of the United States, as well as with those of the Filipinos. Every other consideration should be subordinated to this purpose.

America Should Present Plan

This fundamental being accepted, it is then vitally important to understand that whatever change is made will further this fundamental purpose only if it is agreed to by the Filipinos.

The future relations between the United States and the Philippines must rest upon mutual agreement and not upon the fiat of the present sovereign. America may regret this fact, but it must not ignore it. America's course should be to decide upon a policy which will attain the desired end, and to present it to its wards, now practically adult, in such a manner that they will accept it.

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This will be the first time that the

association has met for its annual convention at

BOSTON SPENDING \$2,500,000 ON HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES

Cost of Upkeep Gives Strength to Mayor's Argument for \$10,000,000 Granite Block Program

Boston is expending about \$1,500,000 in repaving streets this year, while the bridge and ferry division of the department of public works is putting about \$1,000,000 into different structures which are important links in the city's system of highways. But James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston; Joseph A. Rourke, commissioner of the department of public works, and James H. Sullivan, engineer in charge of the highway division, realize keenly that with 63.95 per cent of the city's streets paved with the archaic macadam the struggle to maintain the thoroughfares in proper condition must be hard.

Boston has in all 695.12 miles of streets, of which 554.47 miles are of macadam pavement, 17.29 miles are paved with granite block, 8.01 miles of sheet asphalt and 7.02 miles of asphalt concrete or bitulithic and topex. There are 12 miles of wood block pavements in the city or but 1.86 per cent of the total. Brick and gravel streets constitute the rest of the highway.

The greater part of the asphalt and bituminous concrete as well as granite block with cement joints is laid today by contract. The regular paving division employees of the department of public works are usually kept at work trying to keep more than 400 miles of macadam, gravel, and brick streets in repair. The fact that the paving force of the highway division is occupied nearly all of the year in making repair work at a cost to the city of over \$600,000 in pay rolls annually for this type of work has given force to the argument of Mayor Curley that the city should be permitted to issue bonds for \$10,000,000, pave the streets with smooth-jointed granite block which will last as the Roman road and pay off the bonds within the life of the streets so built.

Bridge Delays Reported

The bridge and ferry division of the department of which John E. Carty is the engineer, is planning to start and complete the work on the bridge in Beacon Street, over the Boston & Albany Railroad. Delay in the fabrication of the steel, Mr. Carty said, is responsible for the apparent slowness of the work on the bridge. Some of the steel has just been shipped and as fast as it arrives he says that it will be put in place.

The Cottage Farms Bridge restoration has been taken over by the State, while the Chelsea Bridge, south, will not be completed until early next year, owing to delay in getting the machinery for the new drawbridge.

The approaches to the West Boston Bridge on the Boston side may be changed when the work of widening and repaving Court and Cambridge streets is nearing completion. The Legislature has authorized the city to expend \$3,000,000 on the Court and Cambridge streets improvements, which when completed will give Boston an old radial highway that has long been needed for growing motor traffic.

The rebuilding of Harvard Bridge, which all engineers unite in declaring to be a work of rare importance, in view of the condition of the much-used structure, depends upon action by the Legislature. Mayor Curley's request for permission to expend from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 on a new Harvard Bridge, an artificial island in the center of the Charles River basin, with a great assembly hall and campanile on it, has been frowned upon by State authority, and now the attitude of the city is to wait until some other plan develops or the condition of the bridge makes any further delay out of the question.

Strandway Gets Share

The highway division of the city is expending about \$1,000,000 in repaving work this year while the park department has awarded or will award contracts for about \$275,000 worth of paving of the streets under its control. The work of completing the city park in the Strandway, South Boston, at a total expenditure this year of about \$850,000 involves the spending of about \$60,000 or more on the roadway there in bitulithic paving material. Commonwealth Avenue from Warren Street, Brighton, to Sunderland Road has been paved with concrete at one cost of \$80,000. The road paved is one mile long.

Another stretch of Commonwealth Avenue from Chestnut Hill to the Newton line with bitulithic asphaltic concrete pavement has been completed at a cost of \$40,000. The new road in the Fens from Louis Pasteur Avenue to Brookline line of bitulithic cost about \$12,000. Audubon Road from Brookline Avenue to Beacon Street has been paved with bitulithic for \$22,000.

Park Department Work

The park department contractors are now working on Audubon Road, from Brookline to the Fens, paving it with bitulithic at a cost of about \$15,000. A \$74,000 bitulithic contract with Warren Brothers Company is the repair of Jamaica Way, from Lockwood Avenue to Forest Hills Square, about 1.2 miles.

Evans Way, from Forsythe Avenue to the Art Museum, will cost \$6000 when completed soon with bitulithic. The roadway from Westland Avenue to Forsythe Avenue will cost \$6000 more with the same material.

Paving of Franklin Road from Forest Hills Street to Blue Hill Avenue, is to be done this year for about \$55,000, and bitulithic will probably be used.

The park department has control of about 55 miles of highways, either in the system or as Commonwealth Avenue in residential sections of the city. Last year about \$200,000 was spent under Mayor Curley and James B. Shea, park department chairman.

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front of the Charles Street jail and the Massachusetts General Hospital.

In West Roxbury, a bitulithic pavement is being laid in South Street, from Washington Street to Belgrave Avenue for \$30,000 by the Warren Brothers Company, while Coleman Brothers are laying bitulithic in Spring Street, from Center Street to the Charles River, for \$100,000, the work being for about one mile. Bitulithic pavement is also being put on Aldworth and Patterson streets, West Roxbury, for \$25,000. Macadam is also laid here.

Contracts are about to be awarded to the B. B. Grant Company for repaving Chauncy Street, from Summer to Essex, and Essex, from Oxford to Atlantic Avenue, with granite block, and Harrison Avenue, from Beach to Harvard, with wood block. The contract is for \$40,000.

Talbot Avenue, from Blue Hill Avenue to Norfolk Street, is to be repaved with recent granite block this year, at cost of about \$75,000.

EAST JAFFREY HAS BIG FETE PROGRAM

Celebration of 150th Anniversary to Continue for One Week

EAST JAFFREY, N. H., Aug. 9 (Special) — Hundreds of residents and summer visitors are ready to participate in the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of this town which begins tomorrow with a reception in the old town meeting house. The program will continue for a week.

Services will be held in all the churches Sunday and on Monday Herbert W. Gleason will speak on "Monadnock, Beautiful and Beloved." Mr. Gleason is official photographer of America's national parks.

Many students of the old Melville Academy and descendants of other pupils who attended the academy from 1837 to 1845 will take part in an "old time" reunion Tuesday.

A gymkhana on the parade grounds at the center is scheduled for Wednesday. "Children's Day" will be observed Thursday. The principal exercises will be held Friday when Mrs. B. L. Robinson, president of the Village Improvement Society, will give the opening address. The Hon. Albert Annett will give the chief address.

Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., retired, will be the guest of honor at the field day Saturday, held under the auspices of the John Huntington Post, American Legion. Three ball games, bon fire and dance will conclude the week's celebration.

TIMBER INDUSTRY ACTIVE

VICTORIA, B. C., July 23 (Special Correspondence) — Unprecedented activity in western Canada's timber industry caused by heavy building operations in the United States is reflected in Government timber exports of the Provincial Government here. Figures issued at the Parliament Buildings show that scale and royalty revenues from timber for the last month amounted to \$120,545. For a corresponding period last year the total was \$100,425, and for 1921, \$86,014. Heavy timber sales also are reported.

NAVY'S LONE AIRCRAFT CARRIER, U. S. S. LANGLEY, TO VISIT BOSTON

Exhibition of Planes Taking Off and Landing on Ship's "Aviation Field" to Be Given During Six-Day Visit

The U. S. S. Langley, the latest development in naval design will pay a visit of about six days to Boston, arriving on August 13, it was announced by the Navy Department today. It is an aircraft carrier, the only one of its type in the navy. Its use with the fleet is shown by the large flying deck that covers the entire ship, and gives her an appearance distinct from all other ships. On this mobile aviation field the aerial fighters that are part of the fleet land and take the air.

The development of aviation in conjunction with the fleet has produced many designs of planes for the various functions that are the work of the air forces in the fleet. There are bombing planes, scouting planes, torpedo dropers, fighters and battleship gunfire spotters, all of whom play their part in keeping the control of the air, with the resulting ability to attack the enemy's surface craft from the air.

Exercises, showing some of the various activities, notably the landing and take-off of planes on its expansive flying deck, will be carried on while the Langley is in this port, in full view of the public.

The Langley has not always been an aircraft carrier. It has a record of faithful service as the collier Jupiter, and as such was the first vessel to go through the Panama Canal. The large coal storage bunkers are now, after much modification, used to store the air-fighters when not in use. They are brought up to the flying deck and returned to their "bunks" in the old bunkers by a large elevator. A traveling crane down below escorts each to its particular place.

The Langley is commanded by Capt. S. H. R. Doyle, U. S. N., who has been in aviation for a number of years and

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D.O.SUMMERS
for
ENGINE
CLEANING
CLEVELAND

RHODE ISLAND WET ATTITUDE ASSAILED

Cited as Flagrant Violator by Former Cranston Mayor in Talk to Grangers

KINGSTON, R. I., Aug. 9 (Special)

Asking if the people of Rhode Island are satisfied to stand before the country with the low standard of political life they as present tolerate, Edward M. Sullivan, former mayor of Cranston, addressed the State Grangers at their annual field day here yesterday. Mr. Sullivan asserted that prohibition is the greatest domestic question to be dealt with in America. He said:

Abraham Lincoln said that the country could not survive half slave and half free, and he may say that this country cannot survive if Rhode Island and one or two other states are to harbor and protect outlaws who are not violating the law on principle, but are violating it merely because they are making money by doing so, while all the other states support the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The country which looks to Rhode Island for a public opinion which will encourage the experiment which will be made under the Eighteenth Amendment finds in the Grangers a reception in the old town meeting house. The program tolerating the most flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the Eighteenth Amendment.

And more than that, the Nation finds the duly constituted authorities of the cities and the towns of Rhode Island in the same attitude of shirking actually in the bootlegging industry.

And even beyond that, the American people see Rhode Island, in which the political power and influence of men in high places is exerted for the benefit of the bootlegging industry.

Men resign from police departments rather than be compelled to prove that they are bootleggers.

The people of Rhode Island may be overwhelmedly opposed to prohibition, although that is not proved, but if they are, they are being played into the hands of the bootlegger fraternity.

Men who are carrying out important work in Queensland, and is sanguine of excellent results ultimately. The losses resulting from its spread were difficult to estimate.

According to Professor Johnston's figures, about 500,000 have been spent in Queensland by pastoralists and agriculturists in keeping their land clear. For many years bonuses up to \$4 an acre have been offered by the Government to assist in clearing the land, but Professor Johnston says that is rarely availed of.

Various methods have been adopted to control the pest, including its utilization for cattle fodder, material for paper pulp making, and alcohol production; but the chief interest of the large audience in Professor Johnston's address was aroused in the explanation of the attempts at biological control of the pest. Imported cochineal insects from Ceylon and northern India have led to the utter destruction of a particular species of prickly pear.

The scientific work is being carried out by Professor Johnston, whose recent visit to America has enabled a plan of campaign to be organized by the utilization of insects which attack various parts of the plant. There is now a laboratory near Brisbane, and subsidiary centers in the northwest of New South Wales and Central Queensland.

The Islander represents the maximum of safety and comfort. The vessel is 210 ft. 8 in. overall, 50-foot beam, over guards and has a carrying capacity of 2,000 passengers and 34,000 cubic feet allowance for freight. The comfort and convenience of the traveling public have had special consideration. Bilge keels are fitted to the hull to reduce rolling and at the forward part of the boat, the solid steel structure extends a distance of 20 feet from the saloon deck to the water line, making the vessel especially dry and comfortable even in rough weather.

INJUNCTIONS URGED TO OUST SALOONS

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Aug. 9 (Special)

—The injunction process will be applied to put old-time saloons out of business here, it is stated in an announcement from Col. L. D. Hubbell, chairman of the Police Commission, following a conference with Charles

H. Wright, District Attorney.

R. P. Hickton, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League in Massachusetts, on a visit here this week, pointed to the injunction weapon as the most effective now open to prohibition enforcement officers, as it enables them to close such a place as a common nuisance, and also enables them to reach the owner of the property.

William M. Forgrave, Anti-Saloon

League superintendent for this district, said that the injunctions referred to by the police here in all probability would be brought under sections 21 and 22 of the Volstead Act, which provides for the abatement of liquor nuisances in the state courts.

He called attention to the fact that the right to bring such action in a state court had been upheld by the Supreme Court of California in a unanimous decision last year, and that the proceeding that has been pursued occasionally in the enforcement of the naturalization and employers' liability acts.

H. WRIGHT, DISTRICT ATTORNEY, R. P. HICKTON, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE IN MASSACHUSETTS, ON A VISIT HERE THIS WEEK, POINTED TO THE INJUNCTION WEAPON AS THE MOST EFFECTIVE NOW OPEN TO PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, AS IT ENABLES THEM TO CLOSE SUCH A PLACE AS A COMMON NUISANCE, AND ALSO ENABLES THEM TO REACH THE OWNER OF THE PROPERTY.

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KEANE AND CLARK MUST NOW MEET

Latter Continues Winning and Looks Most Formidable for Diamond Roque Championship

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 9.—Having swept the field in his first seven matches, F. E. Clark of Springfield, today faces his two most formidable opponents to complete the first round of play for the Diamond Roque, emblematic of the world's championship in roque, at Washington Park here. Clark must now meet J. J. Keane of Chicago, title defender, who has won four straight, and Frank Selden of Kansas City, who has won four and lost three.

For two days the clash between Champion Keane and Clark, the favorite for the title, has been postponed. It must be played today, however, as all matches of the first round must be completed before the second round begins.

Clark, who has been winning matches by one-sided scores, almost met his equal in one of the three contests he captured yesterday. C. G. Carlson of Chicago, scoring 24 points on him, the largest total so far recorded against the Springfield star. W. W. Wilson of Chicago scored 19 points before being defeated, while A. B. Argenbright of Kansas City was able to count only three wickets before Clark staked out.

In the brush with Carlson, Clark, the leader, had the advantage, 7 to 2, left over from Tuesday, when the match was interrupted by rain. Clark set up for his partner ball and Carlson hit by a direct shot the length of the court. Taking the balls Carlson carried the white from the first arch to the basket, the center going home, counting 11 points and making the score 17 to 12.

On his turn Clark missed a bank shot and Carlson put his partner ball through the basket, he drove the ball down to the first quarter arch and played around again to the basket coming home, scoring 10 points and leading 22 to 17.

Another miss for Clark gave Carlson a golden opportunity to upset the easier favorite, but after putting his partner ball through the basket he failed. Clark hit with an open ball the length of the court and finished with a run of 15.

In defeating Selden, Champion Keane kept his opponent tightened up, Keane ran 10 and Selden followed with six. Keane scored 10 more to seven more for Selden. Keane then missed and Selden counted six. Keane came back with a 13, staking out, the score being 22 to 19.

Outside of losing to Clark, Carlson had a fine day, defeating G. E. Swanson, Chicago, 22 to 20; F. C. Turner of Pasadena, Cal., 22 to 19; and Argenbright 22 to 14.

The annual meeting of the American Roque Congress, which was scheduled for last night, is to be held Friday morning, there being no tournament play Friday. The summary:

DIVISIONS:

F. E. Clark, Springfield, Mass., defeated C. G. Carlson, Kansas City, 22 to 12.

F. E. Clark, Springfield, Mass., defeated C. G. Carlson, Chicago, 22 to 24.

F. E. Clark, Springfield, Mass., defeated W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 22 to 19.

C. G. Carlson, Chicago, defeated G. E. Swanson, Chicago, 22 to 20.

C. G. Carlson, Chicago, defeated A. B. Argenbright, Kansas City, 22 to 24.

C. G. Carlson, Chicago, defeated F. C. Turner, Pasadena, Cal., 22 to 19.

W. W. Wilson, Chicago, defeated Joseph Kennedy, Chicago, 22 to 2.

J. J. Keane, Chicago, defeated Frank Selden, Kansas City, 22 to 18.

G. E. Swanson, Chicago, defeated Frank Selden, Kansas City, 22 to 22.

Frank Selden, Kansas City, defeated C. W. Davis, Pasadena, Cal., 22 to 21.

F. C. Turner, Pasadena, Cal., defeated C. W. Davis, Pasadena, Cal., 22 to 21.

A. B. Argenbright, Kansas City, 22 to 21.

C. W. Davis, Pasadena, Cal., defeated Joseph Kennedy, Chicago, 22 to 21.

C. W. Davis, Pasadena, Cal., defeated A. B. Argenbright, Kansas City, 22 to 27.

FIRST DIVISION:

H. H. Dailey, Newark, defeated W. H. Haugland, Peoria, 22 to 20.

H. H. Dailey, Newark, defeated M. T. Reeves, Columbus, 22 to 24.

H. H. Dailey, Newark, defeated W. H. Haugland, Peoria, 22 to 21.

W. H. Haugland, Peoria, defeated C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, 22 to 21.

W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, defeated B. R. Powers, Toledo, 22 to 21.

L. R. Reader, Cleveland, defeated B. R. Powers, Toledo, 22 to 21.

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C. W. Pichler, Chicago, defeated E. E. Voss, Peoria, 22 to 21.

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EDUCATIONAL

The Popularity of an "Open Day" in London Schools Established

London, England

Special Correspondence
THE popularity of an "open day" in the London schools, still de-

bated by the Council, was estab-

lished by the large number of parents

who have visited a central exhibition

of the work of the London schools.

The parents came, not only to see

how their children are taught in

school, but to admire their own work.

The London County Council has nearly

1,000,000 pupils, and many parents and

grandparents are among them.

A woman who is 75 years old proudly

exhibited a very solid-looking table

she had made herself, even to the saw-

ing and planing of the wood.

The women's institute, run by the Council,

is her club. She goes gladly twice a

week to the odd-job classes, learning

how to put washers on taps and the

like.

A grandmother who has never had

time to study dressmaking before has

taken it up in her seventy-third year,

and is showing a very smart skirt.

Married women, wearing the hats

they had made themselves, told how

their husbands encouraged them to go

to the classes. "Almond tart" is the

incentive at least one household, for

it was so much appreciated that the

wife goes to the cookery classes in

order to get dishes "that make a

change."

Fourteen Ways of Cooking Herring

Fourteen ways of cooking herring were demonstrated, for instance, at the exhibition. Moreover, economical ways of making what might be considered luxuries in some households are discovered by the teachers and handed on to the students. Not many women had thought of making mayonnaise sauce with custard as a foundation.

Girls' clubs are supplied with teachers from the women's institutes, and factory girls, whose work almost denies self-expression, find this opportunity in the evening. Machinists and shirt makers showed splendid results in repoussé and leather work. Most of the girls, however, turn to dress making at first, for the love of the beautiful seems to begin with personal adoration.

The homes of the next generation must be more simple and beautiful, for the children are unconsciously acquiring "taste." There was even a casement window at the exhibition, made by the boys at the woodwork class, and adorned by the girls with pretty curtains that did not exclude light or air. The teachers have always thought the useful as well as the beautiful—in the window box were growing parsley, lettuces and watercress.

Parents and Children Together

Parents and children attended a lecture on "How to Choose a Career." Mr. S. A. Williams of the Westminster Day Continuation School told the young people that they should ask themselves five questions before entering upon any career. They were:

Am I suited for the work?
Are the wages progressive?
Will I have regular employment?
Is the occupation overcropped?

How far does promotion lie within my own effort?

Mr. Williams did not expect that a boy or his parents could answer these questions without assistance. He considered that expert information should be gathered by a central authority and distributed. Every boy and girl at the age of 13 or 14 years should be allowed to study occupations. He told the young people that they were like discoverers setting out on an expedition and they were bound to study the map. This map he showed them by means of diagrams and lantern slides—the method he would recommend for every school. The first showed industries, commerce, agriculture, professions, and public services. Then the boy was taken on by picture to London industries, and to specific trades or professions. He was shown where to start, how to climb, and the summit to be reached. Boys and parents could not help seeing the value in after life of education at a central or a day continuation school. They saw the working of these schools at the exhibition. Geography had taken in surveying at Bermondsey Central School. The boys had measured the width of the Thames, taken the height of Greenwich Observatory from the ground, and made a contour map of the park. Natural science and mathematics, and the use of tools were being studied at the same time.

Direct Application

Maps of the evolution of nationalities, of shipping, and of machinery showed how a wider and more practical view of history was being gained. The boys used their drawing also, as they made pictures of the Primitive's log, the raft that followed, the first Mediterranean boat—on to the modern steamer.

The girls took another way of learning history: they dramatized it. Quite little girls acted scene after scene of life in an Indian village today and yesterday. They also were learning several lessons together—the place of India on the map, the customs of its people, its products and industries, and the power of oral expression.

The London County Council showed

Camps

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Rasmus and Remus

ONE day, as I was sitting quietly sewing in my room, I glanced toward a small cupboard in the corner and saw a tiny mouse creeping cautiously out from a hole in the bottom of the door. I say a tiny mouse, because, though all mice are small, this one was only about half grown, which made him very tiny indeed. I kept still—so still that I fairly held my breath. But, for all that, two bright eyes soon spied me, and "whisk!"—there was no mouse visible.

The next day, at about the same time, the same thing happened. "Well!" said I to myself. "That's strange." I kept still—just as I had before—but the two bright eyes spied me again and away went my mouse. But I imagined that he stayed a little longer this time.

I was becoming interested and so I decided to coax him along a little. The next day I put some bits of cake before the hole and waited at about the same time, but nothing happened. When Florence came home from school, I told her about it. She was as excited as I was. She was almost willing to stay away from school the next day, in the hope of seeing the new member of the family, but I told her she ought not to do that. However, I promised her that I would try to help her to see the mouse sometime if I could. That evening I went out and purchased a piece of cheese; but not a bit of it did I put before the hole at that time. I meant to wait until I could sit down, in the afternoon, and watch developments.

So when I was ready the next afternoon, I sprinkled a little of the cheese and some bits of cake before the hole and took up my sewing as usual. This time I had about decided that I was not to have any visitor, when the mouse appeared again at the door of his dwelling. For that hole would be his door, wouldn't it? He seemed a little more timid than before, but the smell of the cheese was too much for him and he advanced far enough into the room to grab a piece and run just as fast as ever he could to the shelter of his hole again. However, I sat still, thinking that he might want some more after he had eaten that piece, and so it proved. The next piece he ate in the room, all the time keeping one eye on me and one on the next piece of cake, I imagined. Surely enough, when he had finished the second piece he picked up another and fed it to a place of safety where he might enjoy it more peacefully. Then I scraped up every bit of cake and cheese and saved it for the next day. I meant to teach him to take his food from me every time, so he would connect me with his supply in that way. And this was soon brought about.

Florence Enters the Game

The next day was Saturday, and Florence looked forward eagerly to the possibility of seeing the mouse. She was not disappointed. He came about the same time in the afternoon and took his lunch, with a quiet assurance which argued a big gain in the way of becoming acquainted. He did not seem to mind Florence at all, any more than he minded me. That seemed odd, did it not? when he seemed so timid of other strangers that no one ever saw him but us. Do you suppose he had been watching us from that hole, long before we had seen him? Anyhow, he acted as though he knew Florence.

When the mouse had eaten and gone away, Florence proceeded to

name him. What do you think you would have named a mouse, if you had him? Well, Florence called this one Rasmus.

And then one day something happened that seemed almost unbelievable. Rasmus brought his brother to visit us. That is, I think it was his brother. It was the same size as himself, anyway. Or maybe it was his sister. The boy and girl mice dress just alike in a fur coat winter and summer, you know. Anyway, there he was, creeping slowly after Rasmus, dodging back at every sound, even when there was no sound at all. For we were holding our breath again, just as we had when Rasmus first arrived.

Little brother stayed just long enough to snatch a piece of cheese, then he was gone for the day. But he came back the next day, and the next, and from that time on there were two boarders instead of one. And now you should be choosing a name for Remus. There, I have said the name myself.

Yes, that was it. Rasmus and Remus. And now just as soon as Remus became a little acquainted, the fun began. These little mice played like two kittens, just exactly. They chased each other about the floor, they hid behind things and jumped out at each other, and they stood upon their hind legs and wrestled and boxed like a couple of boys. Of course we had to keep still while these things were going on, but it was quite worth while. It was a sight that not many people have ever seen, and we were willing to pay the price.

The Twins Disappear

This went on for a couple of weeks and then something else happened. Vacation time came along. We must give up the apartment and go to the country as usual. Wasn't it a pity that we could not take our pets with us? Florence cried a little at the thought of leaving them, but what could we do? We told the twins about it (we were calling them the twins by this time), and we told them to go back to the old mouse way of obtaining food until we came home, and we warned them to be careful about showing themselves to strangers—and then we went.

When we came back the apartment was rented, so we had to go somewhere else. We asked the lady who was living there if she had ever seen anything of two little mice, and she stared. Perhaps she thought we were dreaming things. Then we explained about Rasmus and Remus, and I am not sure that she did not still think we were a little queer. She did not seem to be enthusiastic when we told her how amusing the little fellows were. She shook her head and said she would not care much for mouse pets herself. She was polite, but I noticed her glancing at that corner cupboard a few times, as though she might be a little afraid the mice would pay us a visit while we were there.

I fancied that she was rather glad when we left. However, we assured her that we did not think the twins would come into the room while she was there, because they were afraid of strangers. This, I thought, comforted her a little.

And from that day until this we have never seen Rasmus or Remus, nor have we had any experience with it with any other mice. Sure, we certainly did prove one thing, and that is that even mice can be afraid of the fear of human beings if we are sufficiently kind and patient.

ELIZABETH A. BOSS.



Elvira Visits the Moor

ELVIRA'S visit in Denmark was full of interest. One beautiful summer morning, Grandma Jenson called her early. "Vee-a," she said, "Uncle Lars is going to the moor today, to arrange for our supply of turf, and you and Aunt Doris can go with him."

Elvira was awake in a minute. Soon after she was at breakfast.

"What is a moor?" she asked. "What will I see there?"

"A moor," replied Uncle Lars, "is a bog."

"Oh, I know," exclaimed Elvira. "I have seen cranberry bogs."

"A bog is much the same the world over," answered Uncle Lars, "but heather grows on our bogs. The honey which you have on your bread is called 'heather honey,' because the bees love to gather their honey from the sweet heather blossoms. Uncle and Aunty Thordsen live there, with their two children, Anders and Leena. Uncle Thordsen sends us two big crocks of honey every year."

Elvira had finished breakfast by this time. She jumped down, and while Grandma took off her napkin, she clapped her hands. "Lots of new things to see today, Grandma," she said. Whereupon Grandma gathered Elvira up in her arms, hugged and kissed her.

Soon they were on the way. Uncle Lars had a fine wide-seated buggy, with lots of room for himself, Aunt Doris and Elvira; and two shiny bay horses were pulling the buggy. The metal chains in front jangled like music. The sun was shining brightly, and the birds were singing happily.

After riding for two hours, they entered upon the moor.

"Oh, Uncle Lars!" exclaimed Elvira, "what is that big purple sheet?"

"Heather, child, heather," replied Uncle Lars.

"So much heather?" asked Elvira in astonishment.

Presently two children darted from

among the heather and ran up beside the carriage.

"Anders and Leena, good morning, good morning," called Aunt Doris.

"Papa is over there," said Anders pointing to the place where a group of men were seen. So they all got out of the buggy, and, after proper greetings, Anders and Leena took Elvira between them and began to explain the moor to her.

"The men," began Anders, "take some of the peat, as the black earth of the moor is called, and put it in forms; when the water is pressed out, they are laid in the sun to dry until hard. Then when they are brown in color and burn like coal, but there is not as much heat in them. Another kind of turf is made by cutting out good sized squares and drying them in the sun. These are lighter in weight, and cost less by the load."

All this time, while Anders was talking, he had been cutting some heather without blossoms on. He then cut a short, stout stick, pushed it into the middle of the heather bunch, tied it well with a strong cord, and handed Elvira a perfect little heather broom, "for use when you play house," he explained. Elvira thanked him for this perfect memento of the moor, and told the children how much she enjoyed the day.

Then all went to Uncle Thordsen's house for dinner. The grown people walked, but Anders, Leena and Elvira rode up in the buggy, for Anders was a good driver.

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Happiness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
The world is full of flowery Spring,
Tis full of Summer days,
Tis full of Autumn leaves to scoff,
And Winter's boisterous ways.

We love the birds and growing things
Whose names we learn with glee.
Oh, every day of the gay old year
Holds joy for you and me!

Carpets

Hundreds of years ago, when Europe was living in houses with bare floors or floors strewn with rushes or twigs, carpets were being used in China, India and Egypt. The first carpets were rugs to sit upon, taking the place of chairs. In Homer's time, either plain or embroidered carpets were spread before the couches of the guests in Greek houses. Later on rich and gay carpets were imported to Greece from Babylon. These carpets had raised figures of men and animals and were made in gorgeous colors. In later Roman times carpets were imported from the Orient.

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Dobbin Down the Cape

"DOBBIN is at the door," said Grandma Lee, her face full of twinkles and secrets. "He is waiting to give you a geography lesson."

"Dobbin? Geography?" Rosa Lee looked up from her picture book. "I never heard of Dobbin, and I don't study geography in the summer."

"This is a new kind of geography," smiled Grandma. "Come downstairs and see Dobbin."

"Why—what?" stammered Rosa Lee, as she went out on the piazza. Her brown eyes were so wide and astonished that both her father and mother laughed.

"There are ponds and ocean both," said Rosa, looking from side to side.

"That's the way it is on the Cape," said Grandma. "Little blue ponds scattered among the dunes, and the big green and white ocean rolling in near by."

"What queer, narrow streets, and small, old houses," said Rosa, as they neared the tip of the Cape.

"Those are sand dunes," explained Grandma, finding them on the map. "Mr. Lee stopped to take pictures of the pretty yellow sand hills, topped with grass."

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The City Vacation of Rest and Ease

ONE is looking for complete rest and relaxation, where should one go? To the woods, the mountains, the seashore? I think not. My choice would be a New York or London hotel, the larger the better.

When I go to the country, I find that I immediately become energetic. I want to see, to know, to explore. Woods, hills, and there are full of things I want to look at and noises I want to hear—excuses, night, and times they keep me awake.

Farm Disturbances

It on the other hand, our city man seeks out a remote farmhouse in the hills; he is no better off. A silence formed of tiny noises surrounds him, full of twitterings and sleepy chirpings, rustlings and slitherings, each so curious and so new that he lies wondering about it. The clang of a fire-engine would be familiar, but the scraping of a twig against the wall or the patter of paper leaves in the wind makes him wish to rise and investigate. I remember being kept awake for three nights running, years ago, in an old farmhouse near Saratoga Springs by strange noises that seemed to proceed from the wall at the foot of my bed, only to discover that they were made by several dozen nesting "chimney-swallows" that inhabited a disused chimney there. This mystery explained, I was awakened long before dawn on the fourth night by wild yells proceeding from the barnyard. They proved to be the impromptu vocalizations of a pigling that had become caught under a gate.

Now in a New York or London hotel there are no swallows in the chimney and certainly no pigs under the gates. One can retire to a room certain that the management will leave him alone. The halls are carpeted with velvet. Obsequious servants come and go noiselessly as squirrels, instant in attendance at the pressing of a button, as absent if not wanted as if they had left for the North Pole. One goes to bed with a blissful sense of a city roaring about and lies in a little deserted island of calm, sleep as long as one pleases, rises to dress leisurely, and descends to a breakfast room of clean white linen and shining silver, where the hot glow of the sun is excluded, the melon and the butter are iced, the rolls hot, and the waiter discreetly hospitable. Here one can dawdle over breakfast, dip into the newspaper, propped against a chair, speak to no one, and at the end, saunter forth to contemplate the life of the city, with a delightful sense of being not of it, though in it.

The Summer City

And the city itself is summery to a degree that only one who has spent the winter there can perceive. It is the fashion of those who can afford it to go to the country in the summer, with the result that the country in its most beautiful places is toned up to the pace of the pleasure-seekers. They are as busy in the country doing nothing as they were last winter in the city doing something. But the city profits by their going. It tones itself down to the summer pace, and men go leisurely about their business, sniffing the air that blows from the woods and fields. If they are city born and bred, a dandelion in a crack of the pavement looks more friendly to them than the pageant of summer would look beside a country road. They sit in their tenements or clubs and think green thoughts contemplating a patch of lily-of-the-valley or ragweed growing precariously in a corner of back yard.

New York or London stones are warm and brick glows with rich hues unknown under a thin wintry sun-

Zermatt in Summer

IN WINTER the village that nestles down in a valley at the very foot of the Matterhorn, Europe's most stupendous mountain, lies almost deserted, for the recurrence of avalanches renders the train journey up from the Rhone valley impossible, and sometimes for days on end even the mail carts cannot get through. But in summer all day long the one little street rings to the sound of heavy, hob-nailed boots, and outside each hotel are groups of bronzed men in homespun—guides waiting for work. The snow-giant on ice axes, and in every corner are coils of rope and tightly packed rucksacks. For Zermatt, over 5,000 feet above sea level, is one of the most famous climbing centers in the world. Near it are the Gorner, Moat, Rose, the Weissmies, the Rimpfischhorn, the Dom, and scores of other famous peaks, and, of course, the Matterhorn.

It would be difficult to find anywhere in the world a mass of rock more imposing than this gigantic pyramid, with its wonderful crest of snow and its many glaciers. To all appearances it is within a couple of miles of one's hotel, and its size is only realized when one discovers, through a powerful telescope, a minute wooden



Left—A Small Boy's Introduction to Pigeons, Before the Temple of Kwanon in Asakusa Park, Tokyo
Right—Samurai and Kewpie Lie Side by Side in the Doll Shops of the Park's Toy Street

light, and in the park fountains are spouting, swanboats are sailing sedately, children are splashing in pools, and sparrows, bathing in puddles. Smells from the factory districts are not all pleasant, but some are; and on the water front, when an east or south wind blows, there is salt to be smelled, and salts to be interviewed. A forest of spars marks where the ships lie, smelling of tar and hot plankings, and the voices of longshoremen and stevedores rise in their perpetual laughing and chaffing. All this, our loiterer can look at and listen to, secure in his sense of isolation and innocently pleased to watch others work while he is idle.

Shop Window Summer Schools

On the streets of shops there are miles of windows to look into, offering an easy education to the passer-by. On the water front the sailmakers and ship-chandlers; in the Chinese quarter; Oriental merchants; in the poorer districts, secondhand shops, old book stores, and shops of antiques, and in more expensive localities the shops of dealers in pictures, flowers, musical instruments, rugs, and new books are among the best. Almost the best of all, I think, are the public markets, especially on a Saturday night. Lexington Market, in Baltimore, for example, is worthy a special trip, even a long one. Here on a Saturday night is a picture that would have delighted a Teniers or a Rembrandt; for the arcades are lighted by flaring torches; that cast changing lights and shadows, on the rich colors of fruits, vegetables, and meats banked below. Particularly taking are the slanting tables of celery tied with red ribbons. And I remember with what joy as a boy I used to wander through the fish stalls of Fulton Market in New York, looking at the live turtles, lobsters, and crabs and asking the names of unfamiliar fish.

Each day of the week has its peculiar interests for the idle tourist, but to wander on a Sunday afternoon or evening through the business district of a great city is to taste genuine solitude. For our sense of solitude and of quiet—and of summer—is the fruit of contrast. "There is a silence where no sound hath been," says the poet, and "there is a silence where no sound can be"; but he goes on to say that the true silence is where men have gone hustling and bustling about their affairs and now are absent. It is this last silence and solitude that one feels on a Sunday below Wall Street in New York and in the "City" in London.

A Tour of European Islands

Having feasted his eyes, our idler thinks of dining; and nowhere can he find such variety of choice as in the city. I used to amuse myself in New York in cultivating a cosmopolitan taste in diet by eating French food at Mouquin, Mexican at the American Hotel, German at Lichow's, Austrian at a little place near Fourth Street, Hungarian at Liberty Hall in East Houston Street, Italian at a place on Sixth Avenue, and American at Dorian's, on Twenty-third Street. These places are most of them gone now, but to visit them in turn was almost as good as a European tour. And there were the perfect breakfasts at the Grand Union. There is still the absolute English mutton chop and baked potatoes at Brown's Chop House on Broadway. The memory of them lingers not merely because of their food, but because they are pleasant shadowy places on a hot day, when the roar of the city serves to accentuate their quiet and the glare of the sidewalk, their coolness.

When our contemplative solitary has passed his day, he returns to his hotel, sits for an hour at the window, looking at the lights and listening to the multitudinous murmur. And then he goes to bed and sleeps his 10 or 12 hours, secure amid his velvet curtains and his army of silent men and women who have conspired, for a consideration, to keep his sleep from being broken.

R. M. G.

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Contractors and Engineers for Heating, Ventilating, Plumbing and Power Plants.

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THE FANGAR FURNACE
"It heats with Fresh Air!"

—And—
THE MUELLER PIPELESS FURNACE

A Store of Interested Service

In Toledo, where there are many department stores, service is of paramount importance. The measure of this store's growth has been the service rendered to customers from every walk of life. Its reorganization will, if anything, mean a still greater effort to satisfy the customer and improve upon relations already recognized as being above the average.

THE THOMPSON-RAINIE BAROUR CO.

Successor to
THE THOMPSON-HUDSON CO.
TOLEDO, OHIO

BOYD'S

"Famous in a Day"
416-418 MAIN ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.
Just below Court Street
Specializing in Coats, Suits, Dresses
and Furs of the Better Kind.
POPULAR PRICES



The Japanese at Play

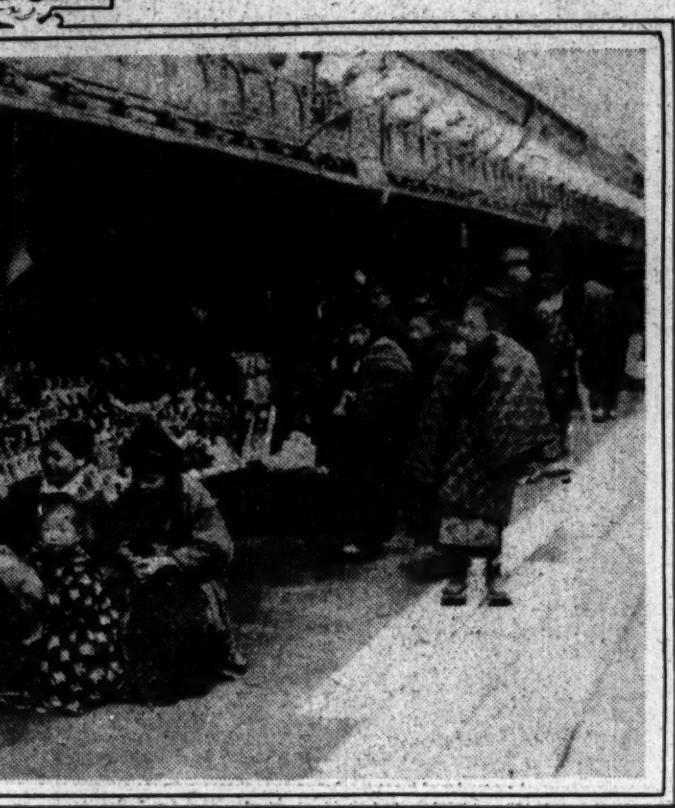
THE sweeping roof of the great temple of Kwanon in Tokyo blends into a double line of toy shops, topped by higher tea houses that stretch out to Asakusa Koen-mae. On the stone pavements of the narrow channel between the buildings flows and eddies the tide of kimono-clad humanity, now gathered about a tourist with opened camera, again surging around a brilliant display of dolls.

The clacking wooden sandals on flat stones form the undertone for the cries of the toy merchant, of the sidewalk silk seller and dealer in sweetmeats or hard-boiled eggs. The steady murmuring of soft Japanese vowels and an occasional happy laugh merge into the sunshine that is a part of Japan.

Dolls—the samurai, the court lady and now the kewpie the kewpie of the West; drums and horns and samisen and mouth harps; tiny bits of ivory exquisitely carved and little miniature reproductions of all that man uses, so very, very small that they can be held on one finger; the bright silks and the brilliant, sparkling hair ornaments of geisha; roasted beans and peanuts, eggs beaded high with salt, pink-colored ice and even ice cream, the gay and the happy things of life make the Street of Toys a joy and a wonder.

The massive old red gate of the temple stretches across the path, its giant paper lanterns hanging low. Through the gate pour pilgrim merrymakers, for the Japanese is never too hurried to pause a moment before the Buddha, clap the hands, murmur a short prayer and drop a coin in the temple coffers. Doves and pigeons, even chickens, flutter to a perch on the great lanterns of stone or come near the hand that is giving them grain. To the right is a Chinese parrot; to the left across the trees the Tower of Seven Stories rises.

Between the tower and the temple, under bower of wisteria and by the side of a little lake, the shops grow fewer and the theaters more frequent, until when the corner of the lake is rounded, there stretches out one long row of them. As the lake is left, the street again narrows and both sides are lined with theaters, their long, gay banners nearly meeting overhead, their reds and blues and greens bearing curious Chinese characters, making a long vista down the aisle that seems to lead to the heart of Japan at play.



Egypt's New Stamp, a Strong Contrast With Other Issues

Special Correspondence

Egypt's new stamp, presumably the first of a series, was placed on sale on April 16; the color is

a rich chestnut. Printed on white wove paper, watermarked with multiple Crescent and Star, by photolithography, and perforated 13 1/2.

The stamp has a very effective appearance. The simplicity of the design is all in its favor.

It will be noted that the inscription is entirely in Arabic, with

of course the exception

of the number

GREAT BRITAIN COMMERCE WITH GERMANY GROWS

First Six Months of 1923 Shows Remarkable Improvement Over 1922

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Despite the Ruhr occupation, chaotic exchanges and other difficulties, Germany's trade with Great Britain for the first six months of 1923 shows remarkable improvement over 1922 figures, according to statistics published today in the British Board of Trade Journal.

Thus while in 1922 the total of British imports from Germany amounted to £26,500,000, for the first half of 1923 they are already nearly £17,000,000.

Similarly United Kingdom exports to Germany were £32,000,000 and nearly £21,000,000 respectively, and colonial goods passing through Britain enroute to Germany in 1922 were nearly £17,000,000, in the six months of 1923 nearly £16,500,000.

In every case, therefore, figures for the first six months of 1923 are well over 50 per cent of the total for the whole of the previous year.

Taking individual items: The value of British coal sent to Germany this year was 10,400,000, already 2,000,000 higher than for the whole of 1922. Similarly British iron and steel plates bought by Germany stand at 27,000, compared with 21,600. Curiously enough, however, this year's German exports of iron to Great Britain at £500,000 only show a depreciation of 7 per cent in the 1922 six months average of iron and worsted goods imported this year from Germany of £267,000 already passed the total for 1922, while Germany, to balance this, has imported an even larger quantity of raw wool from Great Britain during the last six months.

That German's paper mark industry is in no immediate danger of failing from a lack of supply of raw material is evident from the fact that Britain has already imported more than £1,000,000 worth of paper and cardboard from Germany this year, compared with £1,150,000 during the whole of last year.

Although, taken altogether, the 1923 figures are an improvement on last year's, they make a poor showing when compared with 1914. In that year, up to the outbreak of the war, Great Britain sent £35,500,000 worth of goods to Germany and £47,000,000 to Great Britain, and this though the average price level was then between 70 and 80 per cent lower than it is today.

STEEL COMPANIES' JULY BUSINESS EXCEEDS JUNE

The Iron Age says: The fact that July brought more new business to a number of steel companies than they took in June has been favorably interpreted. At the same time mills have been giving proof of growing ability to make prompt deliveries, indicating the renewal of forward buying is some distance ahead.

Black sheet shipments within a week of the order, bars in two to three weeks, and plates and shapes in 30 days are now possible with some mills, though the larger companies with diversified products have not reached such flexibility.

The process of adjusting pig iron and steel output to the present scale of shipment, which is 15 per cent to 20 per cent below the recent peak, is still under way. It does not appear that consumption has declined to that extent, but that in the last three months consumers have run their stocks down, whereas in the spring they were accumulating under fear of scarcity.

Steel ingot production figures for July are expected to show about 10 per cent falling off from June; in other words, the July rate was 40,000,000 to 40,500,000 tons a year, compared with 45,000,000 at the high point in April.

Iron curtailment has continued in August, stocks in all districts showing large increases last month.

ERIE FURTHERS ITS RECOVERY IN EARNINGS

The Erie road furthered its remarkable recovery of the current year in June with net operating income of about \$1,400,000, compared with a \$25,855 deficit in the similar period of 1922. June net, however, was about \$800,000 less than the record May figure, due largely to a seasonal traffic decline.

The June surplus after all charges and sinking funds was about \$250,000, compared with a surplus of \$1,820,000 in the previous month, and a sizable deficit for the like period of 1922. The decrease in the June surplus as compared with May was due mainly to the fact that Erie received \$613,000 nonoperating income in May and only \$100,000 in June.

June gross earnings amounted to about \$1,000,000, an increase of about \$2,000,000 over 1922, but a reduction of about \$600,000 compared with May.

Erie's surplus after charges for the first half year was \$3,375,000. The net operating income, figured on the Dow-Jones formula, indicates about 4 per cent on the outstanding common stock. In 1922 Erie earned only 78 per cent of charges.

INVENTORS

who derive largest profits know and head certain simple but vital facts before applying for Patent. Write us for these facts; free. Write us for particulars of issues.

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First Mortgage
BONDS

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HOWARD C. WADE, President
119 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Michigan

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WOOL SALES AID BANK DEPOSITS

Australian Institutions Feel Effects Through Industry

The increase in deposits in the Australian banks during the first quarter ended March 31, 1923, according to returns published in the Australasian Insurance and Banking Record, May, 1923, reflects the results of a favorable production season and the greater rapidity with which the 1922-23 wool clip has been realized upon. Fresh money has been brought into banking returns more quickly than was possible when realization was prolonged, as in the 1922-23 season.

The total value of the 1922-23 clip has been enhanced by the higher price ruling, and Bawra distributors continue to bring more money to Australia.

While as a whole this favorable condition is highly satisfactory for the accumulation of fresh money, says the far eastern division of the United States Department of Commerce in an analysis of the banking figures, distribution is reported as varying somewhat from last season.

There was a revival in the frozen meat trade and in metal exports as well as in wool, but the smaller wheat harvest and the reduced butter production available for export reversed the situation with producers of these commodities.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
On London, Boston, New York
Bank Rate 5%
Outside com' paper 5%
Year money 5%
Bank com' paper 5%
Industry com' lns 5%

On London, Boston, New York
Bar silver in New York 5%
Bar silver in London 5%
Bar gold in London 5%
Mexican dollar 5%
Canadian 100.00s (5%) 5%

Clearing House Figures

Spot Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks—

60@90 days 5%
30@60 days 5%
120 days 5%

Less Known Banks—

60@90 days 5%
120 days 5%

Under 30 days 5%
Eligible Private Bankers—

60@90 days 5%
120 days 5%

Under 30 days 5%

Acceptance Market

Spot Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks—

60@90 days 5%
30@60 days 5%
120 days 5%

Less Known Banks—

60@90 days 5%
120 days 5%

Under 30 days 5%

Eligible Private Bankers—

60@90 days 5%
120 days 5%

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

P.C. Boston 5%
P.C. New York 5%
P.C. Chicago 5%
P.C. St. Louis 5%
P.C. Kansas City 5%
P.C. Minneapolis 5%
P.C. Dallas 5%
P.C. Atlanta 5%
P.C. St. Paul 5%
P.C. London 5%
P.C. Madrid 5%
P.C. Berlin 5%
P.C. Paris 5%
P.C. Rome 5%
P.C. Sofia 5%
P.C. Stockholm 5%
P.C. St. Petersburg 5%
P.C. Copenhagen 5%
P.C. Tokyo 5%
P.C. Vienna 5%
P.C. Lisbon 5%
P.C. Helsinki 5%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous

STOCKS STILL INCLINED TO GO DOWNWARD

Leather, Motor and Oil Issues Under Bearish Pressure—Rails Steady

Germany's determination to continue passive resistance in the Ruhr, coupled with the opening of railroad brotherhood conferences expected to lead to demands for higher wages, had a depressing influence on prices at the opening of today's New York stock market.

Famous Players dropped 34¢ and Eastman Kodak 2, while U. S. Steel, Studebaker and other leaders yielded fractionally. Allied Chemical and Central Leather touched new lows.

Selling pressure was concentrated on the leather, motor, and oil groups, several of which dropped a point or more. Stiles yielded fractionally and rails held relatively firm.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular, with interest centering on the weekly increase of nearly 12,000,000,000 marks in German note circulation.

Prices Continue Weak

Temporary strength was shown by the equipments following announcement that American Locomotive had been placed on a 6 per cent annual basis, that stock advancing 14¢ and Baldwin 13¢.

The response elsewhere, however, was slight, and before noon prices again had worked down to the low figures of the first half hour. Du Pont was one of the few strong spots, advancing 4 points. Burns Brothers A dropped 3 points to a new low level for the year. Call money opened at 4½ per cent.

The decline in United States Steel to 85¢, following the publication of the unfilled tonnage figures, and a break of three points by Texas Gulf Sulphur, was too great a strain on the general list, and prices dipped further after mid-day. Later, buying of American Can and the equipment issues caused partial recoveries, with the entire movement reflecting efforts of the traders to scalp small profits either way.

Bonds Have Early Slump

The feature of the early trading in bonds today was a slump in the European Government bonds, most of the French and Belgian issues declining from large fractions to 1 points. Cuban 4½s moved up 1½.

United States Government bonds were firm.

Railroad mortgages were somewhat irregular. Chicago & Alton 3½s rose 34¢, and Atchison General 4s and Frisco Income 6s 1 each. Kansas City Southern 5s were up 1½, and New Haven convertible 6s and New York Central and Lake Shore 3½s dropped 1 each.

Industrial issues also moved irregularly. Philadelphia Company 5½s and Bethlehem Steel refunding as advancing a point, while Cerro de Pasco 6s and Marine 6s each fell of 1.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Daily News Record says Weber & Heilbroner's annual turnover is estimated at between \$6,000,000 and \$8,000,000.

Net receipts from the tax on insurance in the first half of 1928 were \$66,000,000 francs. The tax is levied solely for endowing charitable institutions.

The Irish Free State is to float its first national loan. It closed its financial year on April 30, with a deficit of approximately \$4,000,000. The estimated deficit for the current year is \$2,000,000.

The American National Bank and the Security Bank & Trust Company of San Francisco say that the resources of the joint banks will approximate \$40,000,000, including deposits in excess of \$20,000,000.

The Standard Oil Company, in its latest statement, says that its total assets \$500,000,000, against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, claims that the Standard company infringed upon its patent in refining gasoline. The suit affects half of the gasoline production of the world.

Reports to the United States Department of Commerce say that American manufacturers are finding it difficult to get automobiles into Germany because of drastic restrictions, in spite of the fact that Germany for many years had been shipping most cars to the United States.

The All American Cable Company will begin work soon on a new Atlantic cable to connect New York with the West Indies and the east coast of South America. The line will have a capacity of 10,000 messages a day, and will cost approximately \$5,500,000.

It is rumored from Soviet sources that a German financial group headed by Bismarck is engaged in the acquisition of a vast tract in the Northern Caucasus embracing about 6,000,000 acres of very fertile land, particularly suitable for the production of cotton. The tract is held by the British and will have a capacity for 10,000 messages a day, and will cost approximately \$5,500,000.

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Alvin W. Kress, chairman of the Western Pacific Railroad Corporation, who has returned from an extensive inspection tour over the railroads, says the company is to continue its program of improvements for the remainder of 1922 and will provide for still greater improvements in 1923. He said he had a good money back for every dollar invested.

A Chicago dispatch says that new top prices for the year were paid for heavy and yearling steers. Wednesday, the former sold at 80¢ per hundredweight and yearlings at 71¢. The general market was strong on the better half.

Hogs were off 5 to 10 cents per hundredweight for the day, supplies of 10,000, including the carryover, being in excess of the demand.

FIRST GEORGIA COTTON SOLD

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 9.—The first bale of new crop cotton was received in this city Tuesday, and was auctioned by the Commercial Exchange Wednesday, selling to W. W. Inman & Strubling Cotton Company for 40¢ a pound. The bale was shipped from Doerun, Ga., graded middling and weighed 383 pounds. The first bale last year received on July 18 sold for 50 cents a pound.

GERMAN NOTE FIGURE

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—There was an increase of more than 21,785,140,000 marks in the note circulation of the Bank of Germany during the week ended July 21. The total note circulation is now 49,594,737,569,000 marks, a new high level.

FREEPORT-TEXAS SURPLUS

The Freeport-Texas Company's surplus for six months ended May 31, of \$4,486,000 after interest, charges, taxes, and depreciation, is equivalent to 100 shares of \$25,000 no-par stocks, compared with a deficit of \$55,000 in the preceding period of 1922.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

Open High Low Aug. 8 Aug. 9

MERCHANTS TOLD CO-OPERATION IS PRESSING NEED

Interstate Merchants Council Also
Hears That Farmer Should
Diversify His Crops

CHICAGO, Aug. 9 (Special)—The necessity of every merchant getting down to bedrock and working with the manufacturer, wholesaler, and consumer in co-operation was the keynote stressed yesterday at the closing of the convention of the Interstate Merchants Council.

This was closely linked with the importance of the farmer in all industry if the country is to have lasting prosperity. A. R. Kroh of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, O., pointed out the fact that the farmer must learn the right method of agriculture as rotation and diversification of crops. Unless he does, asserted Mr. Kroh, there are three times as many retail stores in the country as there are.

Addressing the merchants he told them that the only trouble with business was that the men at the top were not giving it attention, and "if a department doesn't pay it is your fault; spend some time on the floor and find out what is wrong."

If there are any hard times ahead it is merely a localized condition, according to C. B. Partridge, of the Dry Goods Reporter, who told of store survey of which 55 per cent reported business good, and 63 showed substantial increases, while less than 17 reported the outlook as fair, due only to crop conditions.

This survey was made among merchants in 20 states. In every case the answer was back uping that prices he held down as low as possible, and other speakers emphasized this point during the day. In fact, J. W. Knapp, of the Knapp Company, Lansing, Mich., said that right now certain manufacturers deemed the time ripe to advance charges and make the public pay all the traffic would bear, but the price boosters encountered stiff opposition from the retailers who warned that any sharp upward movement would mean a buyers' strike.

Mr. Knapp also urged that retailers have more regard for the sanctity of contracts and more judicious buying rather than reckless cancellations of advance orders. He also urged that less attention be given foreign style entanglements. If the American women cannot make clothes, laces, and do fine darning it only means a wonderful opportunity for the American manufacturer which he ought to recognize at once, Mr. Knapp declared.

The convention decided to convene the first week of February for a two-day session.

CATTLE AND SHEEP PRICES ADVANCE

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—Cattle were strong to 10 cents higher in yesterday's market, top matured steers making a new high of \$12.25. Lambs were steady to strong, feeding lambs selling 10 cents higher. Hog prices dropped 10 to 15 cents below Tuesday's average.

Receipts, prices and conditions were as follows:

Cattle—Receipts. 10,000; beef steers, mostly 10c higher; in-betweens grade, strong to 10c higher; in-betweens grade, steers, canners and cutters, steady; steers, steady to 10c higher; bulk stockers and steers, steady to 10c higher; top matured steers, \$12.25; best long lambs, \$12; numerous loads, steers, \$11@ \$11.75; bulk beef steers, \$8.50@ \$11.50; two loads, \$11.50@ \$11.75; best long lambs, \$12@ \$12.50; outsiders, hand-picking up to \$13; bulk stockers and feeders, \$5.50@ \$6.50; bulk cutters, \$2.00@ \$2.50; bulk hams, \$1.50@ \$1.75.

Hogs—Receipts. 28,000; mostly 10c to 15c lower than yesterday's average; bulk good and choice 10c to 20c up; average, \$7.50@ \$8.50; best, \$8.50@ \$9.50; 250 to 350-pound butchers, \$7.50@ \$8.50; packing sows mostly, \$5.50@ \$6.50; desirable strays, \$4@ \$5; pigs, \$7@ \$7.25; estimated hogs, 15,000.

Sheep—Receipts. 15,000; active; fat lambs and culs, steady to strong; feeding lambs, strong to 10c higher; sheep steady; bulk good and choice, mostly lambs, \$12.50@ \$12.60; native, \$11.75@ \$12; culs, mostly, \$8.75@ \$9.50; choice lightweight ewes, \$8@ \$9; 100 pounds, \$5.50@ \$6.50; medium and heavy ewes, \$5.50@ \$6.50; heavy weight mostly, \$4@ \$4.25; two and three-year-old wethers, around 107 pounds, \$8.25; feeding lambs generally, \$12.00@ \$12.50.

DIVIDENDS

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 23.

Eastman Kodak declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the common stock, payable Aug. 23 to stock of record Aug. 1 to stock of record Aug. 21.

Pratt & Whitney declared the regular quarterly 1% per cent preferred dividend, payable Aug. 20 to stock of record Aug. 9.

National Biscuit Company declared the regular quarterly 1% per cent preferred dividend, payable Aug. 20 to stock of record Aug. 9.

United States Gypsum Company declared the regular quarterly 1% per cent on the common and 1% per cent on the preferred, payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Atlantic Refinery declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on the common, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 21.

American Locomotive Company today declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on its new issue of no par common stock, plus placing the issue on a 6 per cent basis. The regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent was declared on preferred stock, both dividends being payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Southern Pacific Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Lancaster Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per cent on the common stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 25.

Union Pacific Railroad directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on the common and the semiannual of 2 per cent on the preferred, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 1.

PITTSBURGH OIL & GAS

The Pittsburgh Oil & Gas Company, a subsidiary of the Barnard Corporation, reports for six months ended June 30, a net income after depreciation, depletion, taxes, and all other charges of \$116,045, compared with only \$226 in the similar period of 1922.

CRUDE OIL OUTPUT

The daily average crude oil production in the United States for the week ended Aug. 4 was 2,240,500 barrels, a decrease of 33,500 compared with the previous week.

OILS AGAIN THE FEATURE OF THE LONDON MARKET

LONDON, Aug. 9—The oils were in demand here today and moved up briskly, Royal Dutch was 28½, Shell Transport 3%, and Mexican Eagle 11-16. Kamiks were narrow. Rubbers were better on the improvement in the

French loans were steadier.

Following Paris, the market for gilt-edged issues were firm. Dollar securities were steady.

Home rates hardened. Argentine rails were heavy.

The industrial group on the whole showed strength in spots. Rio Tinto was 354; Hudson's Bay 5%. The markets in the main were firm on the conclusion of the settlement.

CAR LOADINGS AT NEW HIGH TOTAL

Revenue Freight Handled in
Week Ended July 28 Sets
New Record

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—The 1,041,044 cars loaded with revenue freight in the week ended July 28 constitute a new record, exceeding by 12,117 cars, or 1.2 per cent, the preceding week, the previous record. The week of July 28 was the eighth in 10 consecutive weeks that loading exceeded the million mark; it exceeded the corresponding week last year by 192,186 cars, the corresponding week in 1921 by 245,612, and by a wide margin the corresponding weeks in 1918, 1919 and 1920.

While cars loaded with revenue freight increased for the country 22.6 per cent more than the corresponding week last year, when the miners' and shopmen's strikes were in progress, freight loading in the western district increased only 13 per cent, and 15 per cent in the southern district. Increase in the eastern district, which includes the Pocahontas district, was 23 per cent.

The new record reflects increases over the previous week in grain and grain products, coal, forest products and merchandise and miscellaneous freight, including manufactured products.

Grain and grain products totaled 53,160 cars, an increase of 6385 more than the previous week, but a decrease of 5480 from last year and of 10,370 from 1921. Coal loading totaled 194,546 cars, an increase of 3758 more than the preceding week, or 11.251 more than last year, and of 45,107 cars greater than 1921. Merchandise and miscellaneous freight totaled 586,783 cars, an increase of 1378 more than the preceding week, or 10,194 more than last year, and of 10,194 more than 1921. Forest products totaled 77,791 cars, 1991 more than the previous week, 20,182 more than last year and 32,087 more than 1921.

Live-stock loading totaled 31,849 cars, a decrease of 605 from the previous week, but an increase of 5151 greater than last year and 7039 more than 1921. Ore loading totaled 83,823 cars, a decrease of 874 from the previous week, but an increase of 18,761 more than last year and 32,087 more than 1921.

Live-stock loading totaled 31,849 cars, a decrease of 605 from the previous week, but an increase of 5151 greater than last year and 7039 more than 1921. Ore loading totaled 83,823 cars, a decrease of 874 from the previous week, but an increase of 18,761 more than last year and 32,087 more than 1921.

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GERMAN LABOR EKES OUT A MERE EXISTENCE ON LOW LIVING WAGE

Strike Secures as Highest Rate of Pay Only 7½ Cents an Hour for Work for Which America Pays \$1.25

A survey of labor conditions in Germany by a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor shows that a skilled worker receives the equivalent of about 7½ cents an hour for his labor. The effect of this on quality production is described in this, the fourth of a series of articles on German social and economic conditions growing out of the depreciated mark—a currency inflation which enables the manufacturer to keep down cost and successfully compete in world markets. Previous articles of this series were printed in the Monitor of July 18, 20, and 27.

By ALEXANDER H. WILLIAMS
BERLIN, July 23 (Staff Correspondence)—It has been widely voiced abroad that Deutschland is the land and 1923 the time when German Labor came into its own. School-teachers, clergymen, representative members of the bourgeoisie and employers have said so; under-officials of the Government have said so. It is generally believed here, and it has gone abroad, so that more than half the world believes it—believes that while the school-teachers and the preachers, the literary doctors and the artists, and the great bourgeoisie are still, German Labor thrives.

Nothing is further from fact. German Labor is today working to live to eat, clothe itself, find shelter from the cold of winter and the heat of summer, amusement, rest and sleep—just as millions of men in every land and climate are doing. And German Labor, like all others who persevere, is finding these things and all else it seeks earnestly and rightly after. Some are happy, even though their bed is a pallet of straw; others are unhappy. Each and every one of them is what he thinks himself, and nothing more. So wags the world.

But just the same Labor is the arm of German industry. It weaves the cloth, forges the steel and fashions the tools which industry sends in German ships through the seven seas. And what is more, German Labor is the bulwark of the Republic. But for German Labor there would be no Republic here today. As a reward for this—all together—German Labor is permitted to find food, clothing, shelter, amusement, rest, sleep. Indeed, industry asserts it rests and sleeps too much, produces too little. "There's the rub."

German and American Labor

The position of German Labor today is one that is peculiarly its own. It is as far removed from that of American union Labor as the sea is wide.

The word "silver" is not in the German worker's vocabulary. The price of petrol does not worry him. If he would pass a holiday in the country he walks, or travels third class in one of the little trains which, with much noise and rattle and bustle, leaves at frequent intervals, the big, crowded *ahnahfe*. His needs are few, his living simple. In this respect he is true to his early training. He lives cheaply and, therefore, he can work for a low wage. The men for whom he works know him—know all about him. Therefore, they—the "brains" of German industry—give him just a living wage, with frills and "flivers" eliminated.

What is Germany gaining by this cheap labor? Few writers on German social and economic conditions have discovered that it is cheap labor. Not a single employer of this labor seems to have given the ultimate cost of it a single moment's serious thought. Many of the writers seem to have been busy looking for something else; the manufacturers too busy making profits to stop and consider this aspect of the situation. Therefore, when one of these manufacturers—a man whose company employs hundreds of men—was asked about it, he seemed not a little shocked. "I have not given that much thought," he admitted, finally. "Come back tomorrow and I may answer your question." When he had the answer ready, this is what he said:

Cheap Labor Makes Inferior Goods

Cheap labor is slowing up German production. It is turning out inferior goods and is causing increasing unrest here. It is bringing about lower and lower standards of living, even though it helps to greater profits. Keeping down the cost of living for the masses, the cost of labor, and you will increase the cost of living for 60,000,000 Germans.

Meanwhile, however, the world being used as a dumping ground for German goods that are manufactured at a relatively low cost. If the quality of the goods sold abroad were high, the result would be different. But the goods are not up to the old standard, for our "labor" is not producing either the quality or the quantity that it should, probably as a result of the low wage. Buyers are losing confidence in the quality of German goods, and hence the mark "Made in Germany" is being looked on by some as a sign of inferiority to certain American and British goods. Even here in Germany, when one comes to think about it, we find American and British machinery and tools in German factories—machinery and tools that were bought because they were better than the ones we make. They are being used in the manufacture of goods which we can sell abroad to buyers who are willing to accept an article that is not quite so good as the best, but which is much cheaper than the best.

This is what cheap labor is doing for Germany. You can figure the balance of it out yourself.

Foreign Tools Used

Go into the big German industrial plants and look at the machinery and tools there. What do you see? Why, this lathe was made by Gisholt; this boring mill is a Bullard; this is a Brown & Sharpe grinder; this planer is a Niles; this is a Niles drill. There are scores of others made in America or in England, purchased by German manufacturers and brought here for use. Why? Because the men who required them wanted the best and could afford to buy the best, because it was the cheapest in the long run. They could not find anything so good at home. Had they been able to find

such machinery and tools here, they would not have spent their gold abroad; they would have spent their paper marks at home.

There is a reason for everything. One does not have to go far here to find the cause of this slump in the quality of the goods Germany is producing.

As this is written there is a metal workers' strike on in Berlin. They demand higher pay. Many manufacturers refused to grant it, and in every case where it was refused the men laid down their tools and quit work. One of the big manufacturing plants in Berlin preferred to continue on a strike and a new wage scale was agreed to by the representative of the company and representatives of the workers. A copy of this schedule was produced by the manager of the plant. Agitation Secures 7½ Cents an Hour

It provides that a skilled mechanic

should receive 12,000 marks an hour,

with 200 working hours a month.

There are, however, "extras" which bring his wage up to 13,700 marks an hour. At today's rate of exchange this is equivalent to 7½ cents an hour. The same class of labor in the United States receives about \$1.25 an hour.

That is why American labor "flivers" into the country on Sundays and holidays, while the German working man walks or rides in a crowded third-class railway carriage.

The "extras" the skilled German mechanic receives are interesting in that they show what Labor here is willing to accept from Capital. Twelve thousand marks an hour, the skilled worker's basic wage, according to the agreement I have just quoted. Then there is added to this 250 marks an hour for the support of his wife and 500 marks an hour for the support of each of his children. Then there is added on an "ausgleichs zulage" of 450 marks an hour, which enables him to "even up" his pay envelope with that of the piece worker and meet the highest cost of living. If he furnishes his own tools, an extra allowance of 1000 marks a day is added. This man and every other worker must pay out of his income tax. He does not pay it into the Government. His employer pays it and deducts it from his wages.

A worker under the second classification of this wage schedule receives 11,640 marks an hour and "extras" amounting to 1180 marks an hour if he is married and has one child to support. This brings his total wage up to 12,820 marks (about 7½ cents) an hour, as compared with about 75 cents an hour that a worker of the same class in the United States would receive.

A semiskilled worker in this plant receives 11,350 marks (about 6.31 cents) an hour without "extras," as compared with about 60 cents an hour that a similar workman in the United States gets.

A helper earns 10,980 marks (about 6.1 cents) an hour without "extras," whereas, were he doing the same work in an American manufacturing plant, he would receive about 50 cents an hour.

Unskilled labor is paid 10,640 marks (about 5.80 cents) an hour, whereas in America, for similar work, it would earn about 40 cents an hour.

These wages, converted into gold, seem nothing. In America many persons would think that both skilled and unskilled labor in Germany was starving. Nothing like it. The gaunt, gray wolf of hunger is not at German Labor's door. Five or 7½ cents a day is not to German labor in Germany what it is to American labor in New York City, Chicago, Boston, or Philadelphia. Seven and a half cents is about 13,700 marks, which, until high finance got busy, represented nearly \$3250. Today it is 2,740,000 marks for a month of 200 working hours. With this a German working man can support himself and his family in Berlin, where living cost is, perhaps, higher than elsewhere in the Republic. Proof of this is that hundreds of thousands of them are doing it.

Low Wage Permits Price-Cutting

This wage keeps down the cost of living and enables the German manufacturer to undersell both America and England with certain kinds of goods. With labor at this price, the manufacturer here can pay the German export tax, the cost of transportation in government-subsidized steamships and scale the American tariff barrier with ease. He can undersell the American and Briton in Mexico, Central and South America and anywhere in the world. He can, and is, finding a big market for his goods in South America, to which he is reaching out stronger than ever before. In four years—since 1919—he has developed his merchant marine from 0 to 40 per cent of what it was when the World War started, and in his own ships he can transport his goods overseas and place his profits in foreign banks, where the Wilhelmstrasse Government cannot tax them.

Any German manufacturer will tell you that labor here is not as efficient as it was formerly. He will declare that the worker has become arbitrary, radical, and that Labor in Germany is doing better than ever before, but meanwhile, is producing less per man. All this is true, in effect, but the fact remains that German labor is today cheap labor, and despite its intricate organization and the laws which have been enacted in its favor, it is not using its power advantageously for itself or the State. On one hand, it imposes burdens which are onerous both for State and employer, and on the other it accepts conditions which are destructive of self-respect and honest business.

In a word, German Labor lacks business management and the "know how." The unions have not enough money to enable them to pay wages to their members when a protracted strike is on, and, consequently, their walk-outs are, as a rule, of short duration. Thus capital is able to dictate wages, which are based on what he considers the present rate discrimination against the Pacific coast.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Landscapists of Old Lyme
in Their Annual ConventionOld Lyme, Conn.
Special Correspondence

UNDER her ancient elms Old Lyme reposes in sun-flecked tranquility, unmindful of the incursions of a noisy, impetuous generation of motorists. Somehow or other her sweet-scented solitude remains curiously inviolate above the whirl of speeding cars. Small wonder, then, that year after year artists foregather in and about this lovely old cluster of simple, white houses deep-set in luxuriant green, to dwell in pastoral seclusion and to ply their peaceful occupations undisturbed. Small wonder, too, that year after year there has been an annual festival of praise held there by the men and women of her artist colony, a festival wherein the beauty of Old Lyme—her gardens and wide-spreading trees, the surrounding Connecticut hills and vales and the distant reaches of the sea—has been set afire with unfading fervor. Just now, when the bees have turned from the flaming trumpet flower to the flamboyant phlox drummondii in all its glory, when on tree and trellis the ripening fruit makes glistening green globules in the sunlight and the corn is midding high in the fields, the Lyme Arts Association convenes for its twenty-second annual exhibition and invites the public to its new galleries—opened two summers ago and already mellow and vine-clad—during August and the first week in September.

The artists of Lyme are primarily preoccupied with landscape and it is the variety of mood and season on valley and rolling hill. It is a convention of painters working within the limits of moderate, conservative art, reflecting the simplicity and lyric charm of this New England countryside. Hardly a flicker of modernism disturbs the even tenor of this exhibition; brushmanship and pictorial thought seem other esoteric problems to the visitor. A high level of excellence is maintained and the exhibition as a whole is bright and pleasing. Those who stand out from the ranks—there are nearly 100 paintings and twice as many sketches listed—do so by their adherence to the inalienable right of individual investigation into the mysteries of natural beauty. The tendency to follow along a well-worn track besets many a fine painter and narrows him to the safe, remunerative practice of doing the expected thing over and over again until the art vanishes and the trick remains—to be seen through.

An almost undemonstrative landscape by Guy Wiggins of a wide stretch of rolling country, in the tender verdancy of early spring, contains the most remarkable vision of color and technique in the exhibition. In the immediate foreground, the scene goes hill-looking away by slow stages to the distant skyline, a persuasive succession of patches of sunlit slope and intervening shade, seen through a soft veiling of faint haze, charged with pale sunlight and wrought with such subtle variations of tints and textures that from corner to corner the painting maintains a constant appeal. Another successful canvas by the same artist is of the oft familiar ingredients of the Connecticut landscape—stone walls, rocky pasture land, slender

saplings, tangled thickets and bluish hills—but the freshness of vision and ardor of attack has brought it through to distinctive and individual outcome, which cannot be said for his large, too pallid winter piece, although it embodies much that gives Mr. Wiggins his place among contemporary painters; perhaps the design is too indeterminate to offset the snowy monotony.

Will Howe Poole enlivens one gallery with three ably rendered canvases, allowing his strong decorative instinct free play in an interior, a cross-over view of New London, and a charming fantasy of sun-drenched foliage thrown across a pool where reflected trees throw purple patches into the saffron water, and a lady declines in a nil-green skirt under a gay parasol; all three paintings are admirably composed, vibrant in color, and show an unusual clarity of vision. Bruce Crane, who is perhaps the originator of a certain hazy type of American landscape painting, has a typical and charming canvas of early morning light breaking through the mists, a distinguished piece of work and holding its own along with the more modern modes of pictorial procedure. Frank A. Bicknell and George M. Bruselle each show strong, well-made landscapes, but here the well-worn formulas of the stylist militate against the pleasure of their otherwise excellent work. It is the case of the Corot hall-mark in later day painting, where a too-obvious family resemblance in a painter's work makes for monotony, no matter how much technical be thrown into the balance.

Mention must be made of the splendid portraits of hunting dogs by Percival Rousseau, as ever a feature of the Lyme exhibitions, and the faithful portrayal of cattle by Carlton Wiggins, after the manner of another generation. Charles Ebert's view of the Old Lyme church is attractive in color and composition, needing only a little of the Childe Hassam touch and go (technically speaking) to put it on the top line. William Chadwick's painting of "Late June" when the azaleas flood the countryside with their prodigal beauty, makes a fine spot of well-balanced color. Platt Hubbard strikes an individual note in his version of oak trees in their early spring bloddness; he has a sense of the novel and dramatic in nature but deals with his material almost too loosely. Wilson Irvine catches a similar moment when nature is all of a mood and his "Great Ledge" is one of the fine things in the show.

The Museum Purchase Prize goes this year to Gregory Smith for his painting of an old house by moonlight, although it gives a vague impression of faint afternoon sunlight rather than the nocturnal effect that the title implies. Ivan Olinsky, Clifford Grayson, and Robert Vonoh contribute the few canvases that deal with portraiture, and there is a single, charming miniature by Lydia Longacre. Lucien Abrahams, Charles Vezin, Van Buren Magonigle, Frank V. Du Mond, Eugene Higgins, George B. Burr, Everett Warner, Thomas W. Ball, and E. Maxwell Albert are some of other well-known painters represented. Four of Jessie Potter Vonoh's delicate, somewhat over-draped women in bronze give the only plastic note in the exhibition.

RALPH FLINT.

the color work. When will Australia wake up?

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Ashes of Vengeance
Special from Monitor Bureau

ADELAIDE, S. Australia, June 15.—Septimus Power, Australian battle painter, criticizes trenchantly the present attitude of Australian art. He pleads for wider vision, and attacks vices which have fixed themselves as traditions. Mr. Power wants Australia to climb above her little hilltop of parochial limitations; and see art from the mountain eminence of the world. His view is that, for Australia to buy pictures simply because they are by Australians, and present Australian subjects, is bunkum.

It is disinterested criticism, because, although Mr. Power was born in New Zealand, his great talent was developed in Australia, and is exclusively the possession of this country. In the realm of painting he is, and always will be, an Australian. The interview, which he just given to the Adelaide Mail is proof of his broadmindedness and courageous outlook on the world of art.

Septimus Power was sent as an official artist to the western front during the World War. The vigor and realism of his animal painting are well-known in the world of art. Over everything he does is the atmosphere of action—light horsemen galloping into position have a gripping fidelity; guns on the move convey all the thrilling sense of intense mobility. He has been engaged by the Australian War Museum on work which will occupy three years. It is fine to think that he will be able to give us more of those stirring battle canvases to be handed down as art records of a world-shaking event. One of the pictures is to be the portrayal of 11 Australian generals conferring on horseback. "The Light Horse in Damascus" is regarded as probably the most striking of the many great battle scenes in this museum.

"What Australia needs to realize is that we can do more to advertise the Commonwealth, and get the right men for our land, by good posters than by any number of speeches, and photographs on the walls of Australian Houses," Mr. Power says. "Not bush scenes, and fern gullies, but Australian life—the running of cattle, the bullock team, the mob of horses, sheep being shorn. Not art exhibitions, not talks, not photographs, but first-class posters will bring young men to Australia, which will talk in pleasant language every time he takes a bus ride. But we are doing nothing. We have the men in Australia who can produce the posters, and we can do



"Late June," by William Chadwick. In the Twenty-Second Annual Old Lyme Exhibition

The Forthcoming Season at
the Old Vic, and Some History

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, July 27.

THE autumn season at the Old Vic which reopens on Sept. 22 with a revival of "Love's Labour's Lost" will be memorable in a double sense. Nov. 8, the tercentenary of the publication of the First Folio of Shakespeare's works, is a date not to be overlooked, but interesting also, and significant, is the further fact that, following upon "Titus Andronicus," in October, the Old Vic management, with the production of "Troilus and Cressida," on Nov. 5, will have presented at that theater the whole of Shakespeare's authentic plays—in all—a feat never before accomplished, so far as I know, at any other playhouse in the world.

This remarkable achievement, and the First Folio Tercentenary will be fitly celebrated together, on the evening of Nov. 7, the occasion of the second performance of "Troilus and Cressida," when those eminent Shakespeareans, Sir Sidney Lee and Sir Israel Gollancz, Messrs Stewart Headlam and William Poel—first representative of "Malvolio" at the Vic—Mr. Matheson Lang, and all other past Vic producers, will be present, as Miss Baylis hopes, in a house filled to the doors with true lovers of Shakespeare.

When one comes to consider them, in the light of past events and present circumstances, this lady's achievements at the Waterloo Road house are more than remarkable. Here was a young woman bent upon establishing, in a theater situated on the south side of the Thames, and in one of the poorest districts in London, a regular repertory company for the production of Shakespearean plays, and the improvement of an existing one for presenting opera in English, on an insignificant capital sum of well under £100.

Thus coldly set down, the undertaking sounds fantastically impossible, and would so have proved, in the charge of anyone not gifted with Miss Baylis' keen business acumen, her tact, her organizing faculty, her courage, her determination, and best of all—as in the case of her aunt and predecessor, Miss Emma Cons—her assured faith that a great and worthy task having been entrusted to her, she would somehow be enabled successfully to accomplish it. Miss Baylis has said to me, more than once, "I have never felt that this work is altogether and only mine."

Miss Baylis has now been for 25 years at the Old Vic, and is the doyenne of London managers, but it was not until 1914 that the régime of the house, as we now know it, began first to take definite shape. In May of that year performances of Shakespeare were given, by a scratch company, after which the house was closed for the summer. Then came the war, and when Miss Baylis wished to start again, in the following Sept.

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THE SELWYNs in connection with
ADOLPH C. JANE COWL AS JULIET
present

Sir John Martin Harvey and an English company will be brought to America in October by Lee Shubert. Sir John probably will be seen in "Edmund Rex," a version of "Everyman," "Hamlet," and "The Taming of the Shrew."

Now playing a trans-continental tour, including the following cities: San Francisco, Oakland, Salt Lake, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Detroit.

and America, had their first operatic experience at the Old Vic.

The next great obstacle was the demand of the London County Council that certain alterations to the house should immediately be carried out. With the generous help of Mr. Sir George, Dance, that difficulty was overcome, and a new home for Morley College, housed hitherto in the dressing-rooms of the theater, was at last found, and a contract for purchase entered into. The threatened compulsory acquisition of a part of the site, by the Underground Railway Company at London, threatened, for a time, gravely to compromise the scheme; but that trouble is at an end, and the necessary works of alteration to and reinstatement of the theater can now forthwith be put in hand.

The company engaged to appear in September is not greatly changed in personnel from that of last season, though an established Waterloo Road favorite, Miss Florence Saunders, will return in place of Miss Florence Buckton, while a notable addition to the male portion of the cast will be Mr. Lou Swinley, whose fine work, in past years, for the Phoenix Society, many playgoers pleasantly remember.

P. A.

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COPPER CROWN
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THE GREAT AMERICAN PICTURE AT LAST

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1923

EDITORIALS

IT WAS a sound instinct that led monarchs of old to exact from their subjects wishes for the long life of the royal personage. "O king, live for ever," was the cry of Daniel from the den of lions, and the phrase finds constant repetition in the Scriptures. The "vivas" of the Italians, the "Vive le Roi" of the French in the days of the monarchy, and the "God save the King" of the British today all spring from the conviction, inborn and deep-rooted in the human breast, that the well-wishing of the multitude cannot but find its reflection in the physical well-being of him to whom the tribute is paid.

In republics this tribute is too often denied. Americans take the tune of "God Save the King," and set to it words expressive of devotion to their nation—"My Country 'Tis of Thee." No national hymn of a republic, nor even any song approaching the dignity of a national air, expresses devotion to any office, or individual. The nation itself evokes the open expression of loyalty. Its chiefest heads are held to be but the servants of the people, and professions of loyalty are made to the nation—the common master of all.

This is, perhaps, as it should be. But with the abandonment of the old-time effusive loyalty to individuals has come a tendency to criticize harshly, to denounce violently, men holding high office in republics. The practice is not merely unintelligent and stupid politically; it is inhuman, cruel, and even destructive in its results. The Monitor has commented more than once upon the almost unbearable material burdens which the duties of their office impose upon the presidents of the United States. Common opinion holds that in more than one instance of a President who passed on during his term, the exactions of his office were responsible for his physical collapse. That well may be, but the spirit is a more sensitive medium than the body, and it is time to consider the effect upon it of a nation-wide chorus of criticism and detraction. The world has not yet attained full comprehension of the influence of one mind upon another, yet there must be recognition of the malign influence of a multitude of minds all with one accord predicting the failure or downfall of a single individual. Against such aggressive mental suggestion the unprotected individual has little chance.

The people of the United States, the people of any republic, indeed, should gravely consider this mental menace to the well-being and even to the lives of their leaders. For its existence the exigencies of party government afford no excuse. Measures can be discussed, rather than men. Even the fitness of individuals for the offices they hold, or to which they aspire, can be questioned without the expression of malice or the exercise of mental suggestion in a way intended to be destructive. And, above all, the President of the United States should have back of him the united mental and spiritual force of the Nation. Why should there be withdrawn from him that earnest personal loyalty which the British, for example, always manifest toward their King? And if it shall be withdrawn, can a nation half-heartedly behind its elected chief expect from him the same efficiency, the same single-minded endeavor, that is possible to the monarch who has the whole-hearted support of his people?

The Monitor has deplored the fact that because the President is head of a party, as well as head of the Government, the tasks attaching to his office are unbearably multiplied. And it is precisely because he remains, while in office, the head of his party, that he is made the target for the slings and arrows of outrageous partisan detraction. Perhaps in time the President may be freed of his merely partisan functions. Until that time comes, the citizen who holds the good of the Nation, and the dictates of common humanity, superior to party promptings, will strive to uphold, by thought and word, the strength and well-being of one who is so greatly the object of the thought of the Nation.

WITHOUT intending to make any invidious comparisons, it still provides an illuminating commentary on the diplomatic situation in Great Britain and the United States to recall that the latter country pays its ambassadors and ministers to foreign countries less than half the amount paid by Great Britain to its representatives in the same countries.

Moreover, in only two capitals of the world does the pay of the principal diplomatic representative of the United States exceed that of his British colleague, namely, Albania and Mexico. In nearly all of the other thirty-seven the British salary is far greater than the American, in some instances the disparity being almost unbelievable, the British representative to France, for example, receiving more than \$80,000 and the American the pittance for the position of \$17,500.

If America were numbered among the poor countries of the world such a state of affairs would be easily understandable, but, so far as this from being the case that it is actually very much the richest country on the globe. It certainly appears to be shortsighted policy for America to pay its Ambassador to Great Britain, for instance, so little that it is not enough even to keep up the "gift embassy," which, it may be remembered, was presented to America by J. P. Morgan. It simply means that ambassadorial posts of this nature can only be accepted by extremely wealthy men, which amounts to little more than putting a premium on worldly goods which is not justified by other experiences.

Another phase of the situation is also noteworthy. Of the thirty-nine embassies to which the two countries send representatives, Great Britain owns twenty-six and

rents thirteen, while America owns only ten and rents twenty-nine. In this connection the former country is preparing to spend more than \$120,000 in Latin-America merely for acquiring land sites for the construction of embassies and legations, and has recently appropriated nearly \$150,000 to build a legation in Panama. At the present time the United States owns four embassies and legations in these countries. If Congress maintains its present attitude toward America's foreign service, however, Great Britain may easily obtain a stronger foothold upon this section of the world than its northern neighbor. And if it does, America will have no one to blame except itself. Wisdom and fair dealing ought presumably to be looked for from a country as important as the United States, and in the diplomatic service, as in any other line of activity, the workman is justified in feeling that he is worthy of his hire.

It is happily apparent that there will be little inclination to use tomorrow as a holiday—as a day of merrymaking. Not only have the governors of the various states in their proclamations requested that the occasion be held as one of mourning, but unofficially, on every side, come evidences that the leisure given to emphasize a great national bereavement will not be employed in pursuit of pleasure. Railroads are cutting off excursion trains, the directors of golf clubs are requesting that none use the links, theaters and film houses will very generally be closed, innumerable social events set for the day have been called off.

This is quite as it should be. The Nation's sorrow for its lost Executive is very poignant, real and unaffected. For Harding, the man, quite as much as for Harding, the President, there is mourning in innumerable hearts. That grief will best be manifested in the quiet and thoughtful observance of the day, which all in authority, the President, governors and municipal executives, have asked be held sacred to the memory of one who gave the best that was in him to the public service. If there be thought other than of sorrow, it should take the form of support and encouragement of the one who takes up the heavy burden that Warren G. Harding has laid down. The Nation that is a unit in grieving that one devoted man should have been broken by the cares of a too-exacting office should be equally united in the hope that in some way these cares may be lightened to his successor.

Yesterday, in the Capitol of the United States, the late President's pastor read in solemn tones from the Holy Scriptures this verse:

He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justice, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?

It was these words that Warren Harding caused to be read on the occasion of his inauguration. According to their spirit and their truth, he ordered his life. The solemn phrase resounds at the last ceremonies conducted in his honor. Upon their thoughts, and upon the service of the man who made them his ruling maxim, we may well reflect in the leisure of tomorrow.

THAT the people of the United States are more than willing to accord President Coolidge a full measure of backing in his newly imposed duties was indicated unmistakably in the manner in which a resolution denouncing him as "a reactionary and a foe to Labor" was received, when read by a member of the resolutions committee at a city convention of the Socialist Party of New York the other day. "So great was the uproar," says a news item describing the incident, "that order was restored with difficulty, but not until after the chairman had ordered the resolution back to the committee for revision." In a situation of stress such as the present one, it is rapidly becoming generally realized that unity of purpose and support are far more important than the upholding of petty personal views and opinions.

A NEW Conservative Administration has been installed at the seat of government in the Province of Ontario. After less than four years of experiment with a Farmer-Labor coalition, made up of representatives of the United Farmers of Ontario and the Independent Labor Party, the electorate went very decidedly back to party politics.

The Conservatives were returned with a clear majority over all groups, including the Liberal Party.

Allowance must be made for the effect of the split vote in three-cornered contests; with several candidates running in one constituency, the tendency is to divide the majority of votes ineffectively between Liberal and Labor, or Liberal and Farmer, candidates. The Conservatives calculated to benefit from this situation when they opposed the proposal, in the last Legislature, to introduce the alternative vote for three-cornered contests. But the Conservative majority is so pronounced, there is no doubt about the failure of the Farmer-Labor coalition to retain the confidence of the electorate.

In justice to former Premier Drury, it cannot fairly be said that the return of the Province to the Conservative Party came about through faulty leadership or seriously deficient administration. Mistakes were made: the Conservatives were particularly effective in criticizing the heavy increase in public expenditure during the Drury Administration. They were mistakes of inexperience, however, rather than of mal-administration. They cast no shadow on the integrity of the Farmer leader and the men associated with him in carrying on government.

Perhaps the main lesson to be derived from Ontario's political experiment is that it is more difficult to lead the community away from allegiance to party than it seemed after the 1919 election result. The Farmer-Labor campaigners were probably more surprised to find themselves elected to office in 1919 than they were to find themselves

out again this year. While in office, they must have learned, to some extent, that the temporary swing away from the Conservative Party did not mean all that it seemed on the surface.

The sudden conversion of many farmers after the war, to the doctrines of the United Farmers of Ontario, did not mean the new understanding of politics, from the co-operative point of view, that opponents of the biparty system hoped for. Whatever it meant, Ontario is safely back in the Conservative fold, apparently for the next few years. At the same time, it should be realized that what is called Conservative is not necessarily reactionary. The new provincial Premier, Howard Ferguson, is pledged to the maintenance of the Ontario Temperance Act. The former Conservative Administration introduced prohibition in Ontario. An outstanding example of efficient public ownership of public utilities, the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, came, too, under a Conservative Premier, Sir James Whitney; and the present chairman of the commission, Sir Adam Beck, is a Minister in the new Government.

ONE of the most gratifying developments in the business situation in recent months has been the remarkable recuperation of the railway systems of the United States. As everyone knows, they were in deplorable condition at the close of the war. They were in bad shape, both financially and physically, when the Government handed them back to private control.

Their wonderful recovery has been due to the good general business of the country and to the fact that railway managements set about with great energy to rehabilitate the roads and put them in better shape for handling the increased traffic. The shopmen's strike seriously checked the improvement program, and was a costly undertaking for all transportation companies, as well as for the men who went on strike. But even this handicap has been largely overcome. This is seen in the fact that, although freight car loadings have been the largest in history, there is still a comfortably large surplus of cars. Net earnings have shown a consistent growth notwithstanding the higher cost of everything entering into operating expenses, indicating greater efficiency on the part of railway managements. The railroad companies are consequently in position to handle the increased traffic during the crop-moving period in an economical and efficient manner. It is, therefore, anticipated that the remaining months of the year will be profitable ones for practically all lines.

While the enormous business of the country this year has been responsible for the heavier traffic of the railroads, the latter have contributed in an important way to the country's general prosperity. Hundreds of millions have been spent on roadbed and equipment, and many more millions are still to be spent in that way. This means continued good business for the equipment companies, steel companies, and allied industries for an indefinite period.

The change of administration at Washington has not caused any disturbance or turmoil in the business world—a deserved tribute to the American form of government, and betokens the confidence that is generally reposed in President Coolidge. The passing of President Harding has been deeply lamented by business men regardless of the political factor, and the one bright spot in the situation is the fact that the country has in President Coolidge a man who can be thoroughly relied upon to conduct the affairs of his office justly and efficiently to meet the needs of the people.

What next year may bring forth no one knows. The year of a presidential election is usually one of uncertainty, and a cautious attitude is generally entertained by industry and commerce. However, if there should be a clearing up in the foreign skies, world prosperity would abound, for it is generally admitted that the reparations question is the only serious obstacle to great industrial progress.

Editorial Notes

IT IS sincerely to be hoped that the faith of Dr. Theodore G. Soares, head of the department of practical theology at the University of Chicago, as expressed in an address at the Institute for Religious Education at Isles of Shoals, N. H., regarding the future of the League of Nations, is justified. "The cares of this world and the deceitfulness of riches," declared Dr. Soares, "choked the benevolent ideals of the League, just as the thorns to which they were likened choked the good seed in the Bible parable. . . . But some of the seeds of this ideal have fallen on good ground and will bring forth fruit abundantly."

A RECENT demonstration of the progress which has been made in the adaptation of wireless receiving sets with concealed aerials to private motor cars was made in Windsor Great Park, England, so successfully that it calls up wonderful vistas of possibilities for the future. Some fifty people in a fleet of automobiles were driven to the park and while there in their closed cars heard comfortably and clearly a broadcasted concert. The apparatus was neatly fitted into the cars and, beyond a small covered switch-box fixed near the seats, and the head pieces, was completely invisible.

IT OUGHT to be possible to chronicle the fact that Henry Ford has let contracts for electrifying his D. T. & L. railroad without incurring the charge of boosting him for President. Indeed, there are those who think that his notable achievements in industrial organization, and his constant enlargement of the field of employment, afford the best possible reason for not shutting him up in the White House to pass upon the qualifications of fourth-class postmasters.

The Evolution in Greece

By CRAWFORD PRICE

ATHENS, July 20 (Special Correspondence)—It is by no means easy to dissociate the war-time view of Greek politics from the developments which have recently taken place in that sorely tried kingdom. There has been a tendency—inevitable under the circumstances—to regard Hellas as divided into two groups, the one being Venizelist and pro-Entente, and the other Royalist and pro-German. At no time was this differentiation really justified, for, with the exception of an active minority, the Royalists were anti-Venizelists at home and neutralists in matters of foreign policy. The critical developments since the conclusion of the Mudros Armistice, however, have very drastically changed the entire outlook, and the situation in Greece today is such as commands the close attention of other members of the community of nations.

Two factors, may be said to have dictated the course of events since the Mudros Armistice; of these, the greater was the war in Asia Minor, and the lesser the attempt of the respective parties in power to govern the country through an oligarchy. Thus, when Venizelos was defeated at the elections in 1920, we were faced, not so much with a demonstration of ingratitude for all the great Cretan had accomplished for Hellas, as with a revolt against the sufferings occasioned by the prolongation of the Anatolian campaign on the one hand, and against the oppressive régime established by a Venizelist camarilla at home on the other. If, upon his return, the late King Constantine had had the courage to end the war with Turkey and set up a really constitutional régime at home, all might have been well. But there is little doubt that the late monarch was a mere puppet in the hands of the Gouniarist clique, who insisted upon prosecuting the war and continued to rule Greece by autocratic, tyrannical methods.

Circumstances, therefore, produced the beginnings of a Center Party, and there is every reason to believe that the recent military revolution was engineered by a curious combination of Venizelists and Royalists who set the interests of their country before any of their political leaders. For the same reason, the revolution met with general support in the country. It was heralded as a very necessary break-away from the old political feud, and its supporters undoubtedly believed that the revolutionary government would take speedy steps to hold new and free elections and restore untrammeled constitutional government.

These anticipations have up to the present not been realized, but there are signs that an election may shortly be brought about. There exist, of course, many in Greece who regard the present military oligarchy as the savior of the country, and who are ready to applaud its every action. But, on the other hand, there is undoubtedly a great body of public opinion which formerly supported the revolution, but which revolts against many of its methods, and considers that, by maintaining itself in office, it has destroyed its own justification. This movement probably commenced with the execution of the Royalist ministers—an act which shocked opinion in Greece almost as much as abroad. But it has gained full force from the apparent determination of the revolutionaries to cling to office, and their attempt (successful up to this moment) to sidetrack the holding of parliamentary elections. In the meantime, a régime as illiberal as that established by the successive Venizelist and Royalist governments has been set up by the revolutionaries, with the result that the present Government, whatever its qualities, is now regarded with hostility both by the anti-Venizelist sections of the population and also by a section of the Venizelist Party itself.

It is to this political evolution that Greece owes the formation of its Center (Radical) Party, which, from small beginnings, has gained rapidly in strength, and which in the opinion of many competent observers would be returned to office if the revolutionaries could be forced to hold the promised elections. These people describe themselves as the opponents both of Venizelism and the "old gang" of Royalist politicians; they declare that Venizelism, with its extreme aspirations abroad and its "destruction of the liberties of the Greek people" at home, is the principal cause of the miseries under which Greece labors today. As to the "old gang," the Radicals assert that the reaction against them was the genesis of their party, and they resolutely oppose the restoration of the political system with which they were associated.

Not the least interesting thing about the Radicals is their choice of a leader. As a general rule, in Greece a political personality arises and gathers round him a party, which rarely survives the leader's disappearance from the arena. In this latest case, however, the party itself was first formed and then proceeded to select its chief. The choice fell upon General Jean Metaxas, who may perhaps be regarded as the embodiment of its program.

Metaxas is not a politician. He is probably one of the most brilliant military strategists in Europe today—a fact which will be appreciated by those who followed at close quarters his masterly conduct of the Greek campaigns of 1912 and 1913. He broke with Venizelos in the beginning of 1915, when he declined, on military grounds, to agree to the participation of the Greek Army in the attack on the Dardanelles, except under such conditions as he considered would insure success. While the King was opposed to the Asia Minor enterprise, Metaxas remained an ardent supporter of his monarch; but when, on his return to Greece, the King acceded to the Gouniarist demand to prosecute the war against Turkey, he withdrew from his Royalist association and had no intercourse with Constantine until the eve of the recent revolution. It will be seen that General Metaxas has always opposed Greek ambitions in Asia Minor, and, since it is to those ambitions that the present plight of Hellas must be attributed, it is easy to understand why the new party has turned to him for leadership and guidance.

With an exceptionally brilliant man at their head, and a policy which must command itself to a large section of the population, there would seem to be no reason why the Radicals should not exercise an important influence on the future of Greece. The measure of support enjoyed in the country by the revolutionaries cannot definitely be estimated, but it is the fact that the "old gang" are nonexistent as a political factor, while the old Venizelists are now divided up into several factions. In the opinion of the onlooker, it must obviously be desirable that the long overdue elections should be held without further delay, for until this is done it will be impossible to inaugurate anything in the nature of a stable régime.

While Metaxas is an able leader, there are signs that he will meet considerable opposition from scattered elements in other parties which may be gathered under one banner. Alexander Zaimis is mentioned as the possible leader of these groups, in which case Greece might find itself divided between the respective coalitions.